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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed an increase at the beginning of February, although industries were still affected to some extent by reductions in staffs for inventory purposes, and more so by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. The situation was, however, much more favourable than on the same date in any of the six preceding years. This statement is based on returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,817 firms (each with a minimum of fifteen employees) in industries other than agriculture and fishing. These firms employed 788,887 persons on February, 1927, as compared with 784,484 on January 1. The employment index number (based upon the number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1920, as 100) stood at 95.4 on the date under review; in the preceding month it was 94.8, and on February 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, it was 90.7, 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated that the volume of business transacted in January, 1927, as shown by the average daily placement of applicants for employment, was 10 per cent less than in the previous month, but 12 per cent more than the corresponding average for January, 1926. Reduced placements in construction and maintenance, transportation and farming were mainly responsible for the declines from December, but these decreases were partly offset by increases in logging and manufacturing. At the beginning of February the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions stood at 5.4 as compared with percentages of 5.9 at the beginning of January, 1927, and 8.1 at the beginning of February, 1926. The percentage for February is based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,541 local trade unions with a total membership of 151,498 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.23 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$11.37 for January; \$11.50 for February, 1926; \$10.93 for February, 1925; \$10.75 for February, 1924; \$10.53 for February, 1923; \$10.61 for

February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$15.77 for February, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.54 for February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was slightly lower in February at 150.1 as compared with 150.6 for January; 162.2 for February, 1926; 164.7 for February, 1925; 156.8 for February, 1924; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 238.8 for February, 1920; 200.5 for February, 1919; and 192.0 for February, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in February, 1927, was slightly greater than during January, 1927, but less than during February, 1926. Eleven disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 402 employees and resulting in the loss of 7,190 working days. Corresponding figures for January were: eight disputes, 261 employees and 4,020 working days; and in February, 1926: ten disputes, 2,450 employees and 21,730 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, station employees, etc. The Board established in the previous month in connection with a dispute between various shipping companies at St. John, N.B. and their checkers and coopers, was completed, and two new applications for the establishment of Boards were received during the month. Full particulars of recent proceedings under the act are given on page 259.

Alberta legislature and old age pensions

The Alberta Legislature, by 41 votes to 16, passed a resolution on February 23, on motion of the premier, the Hon. John E. Brownlee, in the terms following: "Resolved, that in the opinion of this House the government should, bearing in mind that

there presently is legislation before the Dominion Parliament with respect to old age pensions, urge upon the Dominion government the necessity for a purely federal plan in order to adequately provide for old age pensions throughout the Dominion."

The foregoing resolution embodied two amendments to the original resolution as submitted to the House by Mr. J. T. Shaw, leader of the Liberal party, which suggested that the provincial government should at once introduce legislation complementary to the old age pension bill before the Dominion Parliament, dividing the financial responsibility equally between the Dominion and provinces. A proposed further amendment moved by Mr. A. A. McGillivray, leader of the Conservative party asked that the subject should be discussed by the legislature, but that legislative action be withheld until the federal bill actually becomes law.

After the resolution had been adopted in the form proposed by the premier, Mr. Arthur Smeaton, representing the Labour party, proposed a further amendment, which would have declared "that this House, while regretting the meagre pension and the 70-year age qualification to deserving aged people under the proposed Old Age Pensions Act now before the Federal Parliament, believes that the best interest of those who will require this assistance will be served by the acceptance of the proposed Act, and therefore this House agrees that with the passing of the federal legislation the necessary legislation be enacted in Alberta bringing the federal Old Age Pensions Act into operation."

The proposed Labour amendment was lost on a division of 12 votes for, and 45 against it.

Pennsylvania Commission on Old Age Pensions

The Governor of the state of Pennsylvania appointed a Commission in 1925, firstly, to study the subject of old age pensions with special reference as to the advisability and practicability of a contributory system as against the straight pension idea; and secondly, to secure all available facts as to the actual working out of these plans in the United States and abroad. The report of the commission was published in January.

The report contains no final recommendation as to the relative merits of a contributory and a "straight" pension, but presents the views of supporters of both these plans. The commissioners believe however that "from an actuarial and insurance viewpoint the inauguration of such a system of deferred annuities presents no serious difficulties." On the other hand, the administration of such a

plan presents far greater and more complex problems than the "straight pension" plan. The conclusions reached by the commissioners are stated as follows:—

"After thorough and detailed study of all the above problems, this commission cannot over-emphasize its conviction of the immediate necessity of a constructive plan of state action. It is our unanimous belief that a state system of old age pensions or insurance is by far superior, from every point of view, to any of the existing forms of aged relief. The problem of the indigent aged is being met to-day in a way that is thoroughly inadequate to merit its continuance. We believe that a plan can be worked out which while it would bring contentment and happiness in the later years of the aged dependents, would prove more beneficent from a humane and social point of view, would work out more economically from the viewpoint of our taxpayers and would meet with general approval."

The commissioners express the conviction that the constantly changing conditions in most industrial communities are markedly, and steadily shortening the average working life of the great mass of men and women engaged in industry. The average amount of savings accumulated by the wage-earner who has been retired from his job is not, they believe, sufficient to maintain him in old age.

Proposed levy on mining industry for research work

Mr. F. H. Sexton, president of the Nova Scotia Technical College, proposes that a levy of one cent per ton be made on all coal raised in the mines of the province and placed in a fund to be specially devoted to scientific and industrial research on problems connected with coal mining. This recommendation was made by Mr. Sexton at the end of a report by him on the proceedings of the international conference on bituminous coal, held in November, 1926, at Pittsburgh, which report is included with the annual report of the mines of Nova Scotia, reviewed on another page of this issue. The need for scientific research, both pure and applied, Mr. Sexton states, was dominant throughout the whole conference.

Science has not been applied until recently to the economic utilization of coal. During the late war the high prices offered for toluol, from which "T.N.T." was made, and for other by-products, caused the coal companies to instal modern ovens. The heat, gas and smoke, formerly discharged into the air, are now imprisoned and led through tortuous passages and complicated machines to be decomposed into elements from which motor fuel, lubri-

cants, tar, pitch, creosote, fertilizers, drugs, perfumes, dyes and many other modern necessities are derived. President T. S. Baker, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, strongly recommended to the Pittsburgh conference that large foundations be established in every country for scientific research on coal. In his opinion, co-operative groups of thoroughly trained men are more necessary than large sums of money. Dr. Lander, director of fuel research of the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research informed the conference that Great Britain had recently awakened to a realization of the true value of its coal, and hoped to rehabilitate her mining industry by modern scientific methods.

Mr. Sexton proposes that a definite program of research be laid out for the next ten years, and that an advisory committee or council be established, its members chosen from the universities, government departments, and operating staffs of the mining companies. The financial support for such a program should come, he thinks, from the industry itself, and should be made a direct charge on all the coal mined (a review of the annual report of the National Research Council of Canada is given in another page of this issue).

Rock dusting in coal mines in Alberta

Regulations in Alberta requiring rock dusting as a preventive of coal dust explosions in bituminous coal mines are reprinted on another page of this issue. Rock dusting has been practised in the coal mines in Great Britain for years, and the practice is now well established on the American continent. The Bureau of Mines of the United States has made numerous tests and has demonstrated that rock dust will confine an explosion to a very small area and soon extinguish the flame. The movement towards the adoption of rock dust has been furthered in recent years by the efforts of the American Association for Labour Legislation, to which references have been made in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time. The Associated Companies in the United States announced last year that on and after October 1, 1926, they would not insure for compensation any gaseous or dusty mine unless it is rock dusted. Rock dusting has now been approved as a standard practice by the American Engineering Standards Committee, and by the Mine Inspectors' Institute of America, as well as by progressive coal operators and miners. Finally, the American Federation of Labour, at its convention at Detroit last October, expressed approval of the practice.

As to the cost of rock-dusting, a speaker at the convention of the Mine Inspectors' Institute of America, held at Pittsburgh last year, reported that "comprehensive investigations now confirm the earlier estimates that the cost of rock dusting will not exceed one cent per ton of coal mined under normal conditions. The exact figures show a range of from 0.9 down to 0.2 cent." Another mining engineer declared recently that "there is a distinct economic return from rock dusting. As a result of the treatment, these mines (i.e. in Ohio) have been relieved of a coal-dust penalty of 5 cents per \$100 of payroll, in accordance with the Compensation Rating Bureau's (Ohio) regulations. On the average annual tonnage produced this is the equivalent of 2 mills per ton, which would make the net cost of maintaining the rock-dusted condition of these mines about 4 mills per ton of coal produced. Rock-dusting also brings its intangible returns," the same authority continued; "it is no little compensation to know that the hazards of a coal-dust explosion have been reduced to a minimum. This knowledge adds appreciably to the peace of mind of employees and employer. There is comfort also in the thought that everything has been done that is humanly possible to discharge one's obligations, both legal and moral, both to the workers entrusted to one's care and to the property which has been entrusted to the management for safe and economic operation."

Rehabilitation of injured workmen in Ontario

Mr. T. N. Dean, statistician of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, recently spoke of the good results already obtained by the provisions made in 1924 for the rehabilitation in industry of injured workmen who have been incapacitated from following their usual occupations. Ontario was the pioneer in providing such retraining. The provincial act was amended in 1924 to enable the Board "to aid in getting injured workmen back to work and to assist in lessening or removing any handicap resulting from their injuries," the total provision under this head not to exceed \$100,000 in any calendar year (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1924, page 479, February, 1925, page 98). The new section became effective on January 1, 1925. Mr. Dean describes the Board's work on behalf of handicapped workmen. "It now seeks," he says, "to educate them into some trade and find them positions so that they may forget their injuries and once more become useful citizens. There was a man hurt in 1923 when he fell from a scaffold," Mr. Dean continued,

"he fractured a small bone in his wrist and was unable to use it. The bone was taken out but the wrist still pained and stiffened. For three years he could not do any work, then we started him at a light job, had him using his wrist a little more all the time till it finally became all right and now he has a pretty good job and receives his pension as well. Perhaps, however, one of the greatest advantages of this new provision in the act, is the fact that it fills the men with the spirit to work and gives them an opportunity to forget their disabilities and know that they are serving a useful purpose."

Manitoba commission on seasonal unemployment

The speech from the Throne at the opening of the sixth session of the 17th Legislature of Manitoba in February intimated that "in order to obtain a balanced development of the province's industrial life and thus lessen the annual unemployment problem, my Government proposes to have an inquiry made into the causes of and remedies for seasonal unemployment. It is of the first importance that all the facts and considerations in this connection be investigated thoroughly, with the purpose of arriving at the best means of providing the solution of this fundamental economic problem in Manitoba at the present time."

The investigation promised by the Government at the close of last session into the question of the settlement of unused lands in the province has now been completed, and a report on the subject is to be laid before the Legislature during the present session.

Canada and the International Child Welfare conventions

Under the title "Canada and the World's Child Welfare Work," a report on the present status of the International Child Labour Conventions, has been issued jointly by the Social Service Council of Canada and the Canadian Council on Child Welfare. After pointing out that Canada, through her representatives at the International Labour Conferences, has agreed to these Draft Conventions, the report proceeds as follows:—

"Now, seven years after the passage of some of those Conventions, we find Canada still ranked by the League with some of the states ranking lowest in the world in the field of child protection because of her attitude towards ratification. Our non-ratification or non-adherence is due to our lack of co-operation across the Dominion, province by province, in obtaining uniform recognition of the

high standards which do prevail, and consequently adherence from each province, so that the Dominion may adhere. High standards have been set in child labour and school attendance legislation in Canada, but these standards are being gradually undermined by the granting of broad exemptions. The federal government has done all in its power to bring about adherence, but the exemptions are still recognized by the provincial governments. Our governments and the parents who seek these exemptions excuse themselves on the ground that the child's labour is needed to maintain itself. . . . If the Canadian provinces continue to claim exemption on the ground that the child's labour is needed to maintain itself, then those particular Canadian provinces are wronging the Canadian people in the eyes of the world. Canada has no right to seek other citizens abroad if she must admit to the world that conditions are such in certain parts of this country that little children under fourteen must earn their own living or starve. The Dominion must not be built, agriculturally or industrially, on the backs of its children. One of the worst forms of public hypocrisy is for Canadian citizens and outstanding public men to point to good child labour laws and school attendance laws, to pride themselves thereon, and then to nullify them by poor enforcement and undermining exemptions."

Male minimum wage for new industries in British Columbia

The Hon. A. M. Manson, attorney general of British Columbia, in the course of a debate in the provincial legislature on the estimates of expenditure under the Male Minimum Wage Act, stated that the Board of Adjustment which administers the Act is at present gathering information with a view to establishing minimum rates of wages for other industries than lumbering, the latter industry having been already brought under the operation of the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1926, page 948; January, 1926, page 17). He pointed out that in industries such as logging, railway branch operating, tie making, the metal trades, the existing wage was higher than any minimum rate that might be fixed by the Board. Replying to a statement to the effect that lumber mill operators in the interior of the province had reduced the wages of their employees from a higher level to that of the minimum rate fixed by the Board the attorney general stated that the Board could not control such a situation, but he did not think that the policy of grading wages down to the minimum rate would appeal to many employers. He sug-

gested that the only way to deal with such cases would be through labour organizations.

Recent tendencies in industrial relations Recent developments in the relations of employer and employee in American industry are described in a recent bulletin (No. 17) issued by the National Industrial Conference Board (New York). Clear evidence is found of increased appreciation, on the part of both labour and management, of the importance in their welfare of high purchasing power in the domestic market which results from high wages, low prices and stable employment, which in turn are the outcome of efficient management and economic production. Paternalistic "plans" are giving place to arrangements definitely based on considerations of mutual advantage. For example, employees' group insurance schemes now tend to be on a contributory basis, whereas formerly the employers alone were in most cases responsible for the cost of such insurance. Similarly, the sale of stock by corporations to their employees is increasingly regarded by both parties as an investment, and its advantages are considered in terms of its effect in promoting thrift, in the increase of the worker's concern in the productive success of the enterprise, and in enhancing his purchasing power. Again, works councils with employees' representation have latterly become established definitely as institutions making for industrial stability. Reference is made in this connection to the Railway Labour Act passed by Congress last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 423). The novelty of this Act, it is pointed out, "lies not so much in the fact that mediation and arbitration are provided for by statute as in the fact that the bill was an agreed measure formulated by representatives of the carriers and of the employees' unions—being in effect a collective agreement which has been given the sanction of law by Congress. The first case to come before the Board of Mediation was the demand of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for a 20 per cent increase in wages made before the Act was passed and upon which a conference between railroad managements and the employees failed to bring an agreement."

Unemployment insurance in Great Britain

The unanimous report of the Committee of Inquiry into unemployment insurance in Great Britain is outlined on another page of this issue. It has been generally accepted as marking the close of the experimental period which commenced in

Great Britain with the enactment of the original Act of 1911. Unemployment insurance is recognized by the committee as likely henceforth to be a permanent feature of the British Code of social legislation. The committee examined the charge frequently made in regard to alleged abuses of the so-called "dole." They find that these allegations have extraordinarily little foundation in fact. The secretary of the Charity Organization Society testified that he began by thinking the abuses serious, but on inquiry he had been unable to find them, concluding that the erroneous ideas in regard to the corrupting effects of the "dole" arise from the fact that "unfavourable instances impress themselves upon the memory, while the proper and smooth working of a scheme passes almost unnoticed." The committee proposes the extension of the existing partial and limited scheme, so that it will afford complete insurance against the risk of unemployment; the employers, the workpeople and the state each contributing to the fund in equal proportions. But although a permanent insurance scheme is provided for, the committee have not overlooked the more fundamental problem: "It would be unfortunate," they say, "if preoccupation with the task of ascertaining how best such unemployment can be insured against were to weaken any concerted effort to get rid of unemployment itself."

Collective agreements in the United States

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics recently published a digest of trade and collective agreements between employers and employees made during the year 1925. Agreements affecting railroads are not included, owing to their voluminousness. The report notes some general characteristics of collective agreements. They are usually the result of bargaining between a local union and local employers. Indeed, with the exception of the glass, pottery, and wallpaper unions, and provisions regarding the use of the union label, few agreements binding the locals are made by national officers, although certain national officers demand the right to approve agreements made by the local unions.

Examination of the agreements shows that the eight-hour day is very generally observed in the organized trades. The 44-hour week is practically the rule of the building, clothing, metal, printing, and stone trades for day work, while in many instances 40 hours' work only is required of night workers. There are, indeed, a few instances where only 40 hours a week are required for day workers also.

In addition to the question of hours of labour, the most usual subject covered by the collective agreement is the rate of wages to be paid. Other subjects not infrequently included relate to terms of apprenticeship, provision for arbitration, seniority of employment, and equal distribution of work. Of late there has been tried in the clothing industry a system of unemployment insurance whereby a fund is created by contributions from the employer and employees and is used to make payments to employees during the period of unemployment. Various attempts have been made to tide over the slack periods of work. The usual method in such circumstances has been to discharge the superfluous help and keep at work only as many as are needed, in which cases the agreement generally provides that the older employees shall be retained and those with a shorter service shall be discharged first. Another method is to distribute the work as equally as possible, and a third is a system of unemployment insurance, which is perhaps more thoroughly worked out in the clothing industries than in others.

Industrial court in Great Britain

A tribute to the Industrial Court of Great Britain was paid by Sir William W. Mackenzie, president of the court since its establish-

ment in 1919. He stated that from a permanent court of this kind a code of industrial common law might in time emerge which would beneficially influence the whole sphere of industrial relations. The general spirit of arbitration is spreading, he declared, and is gaining popular confidence. On the other hand he warned his hearers that the general principle of arbitration on the failure of negotiations must necessarily be a slow growth. He stated that, to ensure success great care must be taken in the selection of arbitrators; it was too much to ask of employers and workpeople to place the decision of a serious industrial dispute in the hands of newly appointed and untried arbitrators. It was evident, he claimed, that a body of men accustomed to exercise judicial authority, trained by experience to sift and weigh evidence, and in close contact with the atmosphere and actual daily life and its details of the factory, workshop, plant, or office, are more suited to adjudicate on industrial problems than men, however eminent in other walks of life they may be, who are called in on occasion to act as arbitrators.

The Industrial Court, established under the Industrial Courts Act of 1919, is a permanent body, which sits usually in London, but oc-

asionally hears cases at other important centres. Individual members of the court may be deputed to hear cases locally where the parties desire a speedy hearing. The establishment of a standing arbitration tribunal was one of the recommendations of the committee on relations between employers and employees, better known as the Whitley Committee. It had been found that while conciliation machinery existed in a number of trades, some being in the form of joint industrial councils, the parties were often unable to reach a settlement of their differences. The Industrial Court was established to provide an independent tribunal to which such matters could be referred. The number of cases heard by the court since its inception is 1,250. Of the court's decisions in these cases only two have been rejected by one or more of the parties concerned.

Nature and work of trade boards in Great Britain An official of the British Ministry of Labour described the work of the Trade Board at a conference on methods of conciliation and arbitration held at London recently.

At the present time there are 44 trade boards in operation, covering 1,250,000 workers in 39 different trades. The trades affected are those least organized. Less than one-fifth of the workers and less than one-half of the employers under the trade board system belong to no organization. A trade board consists of representatives of employers and workers, with three appointed members whose function is to bring both sides together and prevent, if possible, a deadlock. When minimum rates are decided on by the trade boards two months are allowed for objections, and they then come before the Ministry of Labour for confirmation. Notice of the rates fixed are sent to each employer, who is obliged to post it up for the information of his workers. There are 147,000 establishments under the trade board system. They are periodically inspected by the Ministry. Last year 11,400 of these establishments, employing 111,000 workers were visited by the inspectors of the Ministry. In respect of 2,550 of the establishments inspected, employing 6,600 workers, it was found necessary to insist on the payment of arrears of wages. It was found that 94 per cent of the entire body of workers under the trade board system of workers were getting the full maximum rates to which they were entitled; an odd 3 per cent were getting from 90 to 100 per cent of their proper rate, and 3 per cent were getting less than 90 per cent of the rates to which they were entitled. During 1926 it was necessary

or the Ministry to bring 70 cases before the courts for neglect of duty under the Trade Boards Acts.

Proposed pool for distribution of British coal

Co-operation by coal producers in selling their coal was included among the recommendations of the British Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925). The report of the "Samuel Commission" (so called from its chairman, Sir Herbert Samuel) was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1926, pages 393-395. The commission found that the industry as a whole has so far failed to realize the benefits to be obtained by readiness to co-operate." They suggested that large financial advantages might be gained by the formation, in particular, of co-operative selling agencies. They are specially needed in the export trade." In view of these recommendations a departmental committee was appointed by the government in June, 1926, to inquire into and report upon the desirability and practicability of developing co-operative selling in the coal mining industry. This committee, consisting of nine members, including the chairman, reported towards the end of the year, eight members being favourable to the establishment of co-operative selling, and three expressing the opinion that "the free and open competition under which the coal trade in this country reached the commanding position which it occupied in the markets of the world before the war is that which is best suited to its development in the future."

The main report, signed by eight members of the committee, makes the following recommendations:—

1. The development of organized marketing in the coal-mining industry is desirable in order to avoid excessive competition, to effect economies and improvements in the marketing of coal and to help to stabilize the industry.
2. The present lack of consolidation in the industry is a serious impediment, and the full development and benefits of organized marketing cannot be realized unless the industry can be consolidated, by amalgamations, into a much smaller number of units.
3. Organized marketing is only immediately practicable in those localities and districts where there is a fairly general desire among the coal owners to develop it.
4. The voluntary development of local arrangements—more particularly selling pools—among neighbouring colliery owners is advocated.
5. District organizations, of wider scope than local arrangements, are the next stage of development. Where, in any particular district, a fair and equitable scheme for more efficient marketing is supported by a majority of 75 per cent, or more calculated on a tonnage basis, the owners should be vested in a tribunal to make the scheme compulsory, subject to effective safeguards for the minority.

6. The co-ordination of district associations will be, ultimately, a desirable development, but can only be justified to the community by the industry effecting and sharing with the consumer economies, not only in the marketing of coal, but in all phases of its production and transport.

7. The Government is advised to consider the question of revising and clarifying the law on restraint of trade so as to remove the present uncertainty as to the status in law of marketing organizations.

8. In the export trade, local selling pools and the possibilities of closer co-operation between colliery owners and exporters should be developed.

In regard to the probable effects of organized marketing on labour the report points out that the wages of coal miners are governed to a large extent by the prices realized for coal. A widespread feeling was found among the miners, not only that wages are unnecessarily depressed by the way in which excessive competition forces these prices down, but also that some of the proceeds of coal sales, which equitably ought to go into the colliery revenue and so into the wages estimates, are taken by subsidiary selling companies. Labour representatives on the committee claimed that the resulting discontent would be mitigated if marketing at the collieries themselves were effectively organized, and if miners were given more information as to the marketing side of the industry and a reasonable assurance that destructive competition had been eliminated.

The report contains an account of the origin, constitution and working of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate and of the machinery set up under the German Imperial coal law of 1919 to co-ordinate and control the coal cartels of Germany and to protect the interests of the consumers.

Employment of children in the United States

A committee of the National Association of Manufacturers (United States) has published a collection of charts purporting to show the actual facts about child labour in the United States as revealed by government statistics.

The association undertook this inquiry in view of the recent failure of the effort to secure the necessary ratification by three-fourths of the States of the proposed twentieth amendment to the United States Constitution in regard to child labour. The rejection of the proposed amendment, it is pointed out, places responsibility in regard to child labour on the individual states. Some of the facts brought out by the committee are stated as follows:—

There are 12,502,582 children under 16 years old enumerated in the census, of whom over

two-thirds are less than 14. Of the total number 8.5 per cent, or 1,060,858, were gainfully employed. Among all the 10-15-year-old children employed, agriculture heads the list with 61 per cent, clerical occupations take 7.6 per cent and the manufacturing and mechanical industries come third with only 85,337, or 7.5 per cent of the total number. In every age-grouping of children under 16 years old, agriculture employs the greatest number. The greatest proportion of employment of persons less than 16 years old is in agriculture with 5.91 per cent, as contrasted with only 1.45 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries.

The manufacturing and mechanical industries which employ over 5,000 children each are textiles, metal industries, clothing industries, food and shoe factories. Messengers, bundle clerks, office boys, newsboys combined total 14,085 more than the textile industry, and there are more newsboys than there are 10-15-year-old children in any manufacturing industry. The five states with the largest number of 10-15-year-old textile operatives in 1920 were Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Rhode Island and New Jersey. In only ten states were more than 5 per cent of the operatives less than 16 years old, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin leading with 8.5 per cent. The proportion of total children in agricultural pursuits was 5.2 per cent in 1920 and 13.2 per cent in 1910. The proportion of total children in non-agricultural pursuits was 3.3 per cent in 1920 and 5.2 per cent in 1910.

The United Farmers of Alberta passed a resolution at their recent annual convention recommending that the cost of the poor relief should be borne by the province as a whole rather than by the municipalities.

The Board of Control of Toronto lately decided to insert a clause in the tenders for new construction work in connection with the provincial exhibition, calling for the employment of union labour.

Nineteen employees of the Department of Railways and Canals in New Brunswick have been awarded Imperial Service Medals by His Majesty the King. Notice of the decoration appeared in the issue of the CANADA GAZETTE of February 12.

The report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1926, states that 15,403 persons were naturalized under the Naturalization Acts of 1914 and

1920 during that period. This total includes the wives and minor children of persons whose names are shown on the certificates. Tables are given showing the country of origin, former nationality, occupation, present residence and certificate number of the persons naturalized.

The Ontario Builders' and Supply Association at their sixteenth annual convention, held at Chatham early in March, resolved to petition the provincial legislature to enact a building code which would govern conditions in smaller towns and in summer resorts where no local code exists. The petition recommends that more attention should be required to be paid at such places to fireproof construction and sanitation. The association also placed itself on record as promising co-operation with the Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario in a proposed scheme of developing the apprenticeship system in the various construction trades or any others that will prove successful.

The last annual report of the Canadian National Railway system states that the initial results of the co-operative plan of management in the Moncton shops had been so successful that the plan was extended to three shops at Transcona, Fort Rouge, Stratford, London, Leaside, St. Malo and Pointe St. Charles. Out of 1,187 recommendations made at various regional meetings 857 were adopted, 123 were dropped, and 207 were left pending. The co-operative plan, it is stated, has been adopted also by the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Chicago & Northwestern railways. At a meeting recently held in New York, at which representatives of officials and employees of various railways were present, it was evident that the plan has found as much favour with individual employees as with shop superintendents.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Halifax, Nova Scotia, in their report for the past year, state that 1,297 persons were assisted, and the sum of \$4,500 raised for distribution. They recommend that a system of Mothers' Allowances should be established in the province. Several of the families under the society's care at the present time consist of widows with young children, the report states; and it would be almost impossible for any private organizations to provide adequately for such cases, which occur every year. Such families, it is suggested, should be provided for by some system of Mothers' Pensions.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of February was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

The cut in the logging industry in the Province of Nova Scotia was almost finished and hauling to the river banks preparatory to the spring drive was being done. The fishing industry was reported to be only fair as activity was being interfered with by floating ice. While some building was being carried on in the City of Halifax, there was little or none being done elsewhere throughout the province. The manufacturing industries remained normal, with the iron and steel group reported as fair. For the season of the year the coal mining industry was showing normal activity. The transportation industry was just fair, while trade was rather satisfactory.

Reports from New Brunswick indicated that the fishing industry was experiencing good conditions. Logging cuts having been concluded, or practically concluded, in this province, men were being released from bush work in some cases, after a satisfactory season. The manufacturing industries were normal. With building and construction opening up to some extent, it was reported that preparations were under way for considerable building as soon as weather conditions became more favourable. The winter port of St. John was busy. Trade was reported as fair.

The logging industry in the Province of Quebec was slackening up, with preparations for river driving beginning. In most lines of manufacturing, conditions were good. In the City of Quebec the leather industry reported improvement; tobacco and cigars in Montreal were likewise improved; Sherbrooke reported textiles as busy; the pulp and paper industry at Three Rivers was not quite so busy as in previous months; and the metal trades generally throughout the province were picking up. Building and construction were quiet throughout Quebec. Trade was seasonally quiet, but transportation was stated to be active. Generally speaking conditions in this province showed a noticeable improvement over the preceding month and also over February of 1926.

Orders for farm help were beginning to be received by the Ontario employment offices in larger numbers, and plenty of applicants were available. Although only a few workers were being taken on by the manufacturing industries, the prospects of further increases in activity were bright, and a considerable portion

of the increases in activity made throughout 1926 have apparently been maintained. Considering the time of the year, a fair amount of building and construction was progressing, and buildings to be undertaken in a few weeks time were in contemplation at several points. After a rather active winter, work in the logging industry was falling off, and the Ontario employment offices reported few placements as being made. Although not increasing staffs to any extent, the mining industry continued to be rather busy, with a small labour turnover. The shortage of certain classes of female domestic workers seemed to be more pronounced at several points throughout the province.

With no shortage of applicants, orders for farm workers in Manitoba were on the increase. Building and construction prospects, especially in Winnipeg were rather promising throughout this province, although the work in hand at the present time was small. Placements from Winnipeg in the logging industry were on the decline, owing to the season being so very advanced. Trade was reported as satisfactory. General conditions in Manitoba were not unfavourable considering the season of the year.

From Saskatchewan a noticeable increase in orders for farm help was reported also, but no shortage of applicants was in evidence. The construction industry was very quiet. From Prince Albert it was reported that the advance of the season had decreased the activities of the employment office in the matter of placements in the logging industry. Orders for men for casual employment were being received in fair volume, and unemployment throughout the province was being relieved to quite an extent by their receipt. With orders for female domestic workers rather numerous, no very pronounced shortages of applicants were reported.

As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan farm orders in Alberta were on the increase, but no shortage of applicants was reported. Although building and construction at the moment were quiet, prospects were regarded as fair. Some logging placements were still being made. The coal mining industry was rather dull, and not a very great deal of activity was reported. There was a fair number of vacancies for female domestic workers. Conditions generally seemed to compare quite favourably with previous years.

While the logging camps in the Province of British Columbia were not increasing their staffs to any considerable extent, in some dis-

tricts camps which had been closed appeared to be about to re-open. The mining industry throughout this province remained normal. Construction activity for the time of year was fair with evidence at hand of work of a rather substantial volume developing during the coming season. The manufacturing industries were rather quiet in so far as engaging additional employees was concerned. General conditions were considered as rather good and for the season of the year unemployment was not serious.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

There was an increase in employment as reported by employers at the beginning of February, but the situation continued to be affected to some extent by inventory shut-downs, and more so by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. Employment was, however, in much greater volume than on the same date in any of the six preceding years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,817 firms, whose staffs aggregated 788,-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1927		1926	1926		1925
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		164,071,813	221,582,986	159,717,520	155,451,873	253,317,215
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		78,805,632	81,774,995	70,908,980	69,736,042	76,918,288
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		84,094,692	138,421,475	87,512,147	84,718,819	175,555,228
Customs duty collected..... \$		11,499,795	12,391,585	10,843,327	10,060,607	11,670,986
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,618,830,630	2,843,153,843	2,132,219,922	2,368,210,435	3,120,644,757
Bank clearings..... \$		1,514,200,000	1,746,300,000	1,242,000,000	1,360,527,147	1,898,373,589
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		160,439,558	175,083,324	163,617,467	160,600,699	173,891,566
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,381,474,773	1,372,763,485	1,332,784,116	1,316,288,258	1,318,875,483
Bank loans, commercial, etc. \$		962,540,949	970,053,595	852,716,608	869,591,897	903,259,725
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	153.9	147.2	143.1	134.2	127.4	122.6
Preferred stocks.....	104.4	103.1	101.2	100.3	99.2	98.5
Bonds.....	110.3	110.2	110.4	109.1	108.6	108.4
†Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	150.1	150.6	150.5	162.2	163.8	163.5
†Prices, Retail, Family budget.....						
Business failures, number.....	21.46	21.59	21.41	21.87	21.96	21.67
Business failures, liabilities..... \$	187	219		186	248	215
†Employment Index Number.....	3,216,706	3,095,474		2,623,771	2,674,186	3,186,293
Employers' pay roll figures.....	95.4	94.0	101.1	90.7	89.6	95.3
*†Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	0.4	*5.9				
Immigration.....			5,415	4,396	2,334	4,003
Building permits..... \$			11,472,131	7,104,343	4,608,688	7,341,752
†Contracts awarded..... \$	19,516,700	16,771,800	13,725,000	13,478,000	12,669,000	12,675,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	50,695	51,717	53,971	49,748	56,644	54,889
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	55,620	58,551	58,493	53,157	68,536	62,353
Ferro alloys..... tons	3,601	3,926	3,804	2,543	2,224	3,008
Coal..... tons		1,561,499	1,922,808	1,076,281	1,230,702	1,560,814
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	1,043,849	1,290,624	1,156,645	1,699,246	952,520	
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		116,628,218	172,704,109	175,644,703	181,617,436	176,315,783
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	241,622	233,840	233,078	222,979	218,904	253,460
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	19,207,035	20,168,259	23,332,837	18,337,075	18,701,154	23,851,670
Operating expenses..... \$				14,206,631	14,172,845	16,289,451
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		14,435,369	17,791,980	12,613,008	13,470,131	19,818,544
Operating expenses..... \$		12,925,134	16,175,798	10,707,977	11,068,272	14,991,752
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....				2,378,617,673	2,589,558,262	4,147,758,093
Newsprint..... tons		161,724	163,717	135,663	139,688	136,983
Automobiles, passenger.....		11,745	6,052	14,761	11,781	7,498
***Index of physical volume of business.....		137.5	132.0	135.7	127.8	128.3
Industrial production.....		159.1	132.4	144.1	138.1	135.6
Manufacturing.....		147.2	137.5	142.8	139.5	141.9

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending February 26, 1927, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

887 persons, as compared with 784,484 on January 1. The index number (with January, 1920, as 100) stood at 95.4 on the date under review, while in the preceding month it was 94.8 and on February 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 it was 90.7, 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively.

There were reductions in employment in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the tendency was upward. In the Maritime Provinces there were large losses in the construction, together with less extensive contractions in manufacturing, coal-mining, transportation and trade, causing a considerable falling off in employment. In Quebec, manufacturing, especially the textile, tobacco and beverage, pulp and paper and rubber industries, reported marked improvement, and logging and mining were also busier; on the other hand, there were pronounced declines in construction, trade and transportation. In Ontario, important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, lumber and textile factories, and in logging, while trade, construction and transportation were seasonally slacker. In the Prairie Provinces, the food, lumber and iron and steel industries reported reductions, as did transportation, construction and trade, in which they were seasonal in character. Logging, pulp and paper and textiles, however, registered improvement. In British Columbia there was considerable recovery in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber, pulp and paper and metal industries. Logging also showed important gains, but there were losses in trade and construction.

An analysis of the returns for the cities for which separate tabulations are made shows that in Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor and the other border cities, and Vancouver recorded improvement, while in Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg the trend was downward. In Montreal, manufactures showed substantial recovery, but seasonal declines in trade, construction and transportation reduced the general level of employment. In Quebec, construction showed the greatest losses, although trade and transportation were also slacker. In Toronto there was a considerable falling off in employment in trade, offsetting large gains in manufacturing. Construction also released employees. In Ottawa, manufacturing was busier, while trade showed some curtailment. In Hamilton, manufacturing was quiet, but transportation afforded rather more employment. In Windsor and the other border cities, automobile factories recorded substantial improvement. In Winnipeg, trade and construction reported reduced activity, but manufacturing was brisker. In

Vancouver, the metal, food, construction and transportation groups registered expansion, while trade was seasonally slacker.

Manufacturing showed considerable revival, the most marked recovery taking place in iron and steel, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor and rubber works. On the other hand, animal food, building material and musical instrument factories recorded losses in personnel. Logging reported seasonal improvement, while declines of the same nature took place in mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of February, 1927.

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The percentage out of work among local trade unions at the end of January was slightly greater than that of the previous month, as was manifested by the returns tabulated from 1,541 labour organizations with a combined membership of 151,496 persons. Of these 9,748 or a percentage of 6.4 were unemployed as compared with 5.9 per cent on December 31, 1926, and 8.1 per cent in January, 1926. Unions in all provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia reflected less favourable conditions during January than in the preceding month, the most substantial percentage reduction being that of 4 per cent in Saskatchewan due to inactivity in the building trades and among transportation workers. In the other provinces the contractions were slight. Alberta unions showed an increase in employment of nearly 3 per cent, but the gains in both Nova Scotia and British Columbia were nominal. In comparison with the returns for January, 1926, Nova Scotia unions registered substantial improvement due to a much better situation in the coal mines of the province. Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta members were also afforded a slightly greater volume of employment. In New Brunswick and Saskatchewan the reductions were small, particu-

larly in the latter province, and in British Columbia the situation remained unchanged. The manufacturing industries with 410 unions reporting a membership of 41,744 persons registered a nominal increase in unemployment as compared with the previous month and practically no change when making a comparison with the returns for January, 1926. Leather workers were much busier than in December, and textile workers and cigar makers also reported noteworthy gains. A greater volume of unemployment was indicated among general labourers in Quebec and minor contractions among gas workers, printing tradesmen, paper makers, hat and cap makers and iron and steel workers. There was very little change in the situation among Nova Scotia coal miners as compared with the previous month, but in Alberta all members were reported engaged as compared with considerable unemployment in December. In the British Columbia coal mines employment was on a slightly higher level. A more favourable situation was maintained among Nova Scotia quarry workers than in the previous month. In the building and construction trades reports were tabulated from 178 unions with 17,092 members, 22.6 per cent of whom were idle on January 31, as compared with 19.3 per cent in December and 26.6 per cent in January, 1926. The situation for steam shovel and dredgemen showed substantial improvement as compared with December, and lesser increases were indicated among tile layers, lathers and roofers, bridge and structural iron workers and painters, decorators and paper hangers. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, hod carriers and building labourers, on the other hand, were much less actively engaged, and among plumbers and steamfitters and granite and stone-cutters there was slightly more unemployment. Among carpenters and joiners and electrical workers the level of employment remained the same as in December. In comparison with the returns for January, 1926, all tradesmen except bridge and structural iron workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and bricklayers, masons and plasterers were afforded more work, but the reductions in these trades were pronounced. Returns received from 642 unions of transportation workers, with a membership of 56,351 persons showed an unemployment percentage of 3.5 as compared with 3.0 per cent in December. Steam railway employees whose returns constitute nearly 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting showed a slight drop in employment, but the improvement among navigation workers was noteworthy. In comparison with the returns for January, 1926,

when 5.3 per cent of unemployment was registered, the steam and street and electric railway divisions reported increases in operations, but employment in the navigation division declined. Retail shop clerks were fully engaged as in December. Among hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen and barbers there was slightly less activity than in December. Fishermen and lumber workers and loggers reported small percentages of idleness as compared with considerable slackness in December.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS. Reports of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of January, 1927, showed 22,664 references to positions, and a total of 21,311 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 14,424, of which 11,379 were of men and 3,045 of women, while placements in casual employment were 6,887. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service numbered 22,922. Of these 15,507 were for men and 7,415 for women, while applications for employment were registered from 25,561 men and 10,114 women, a total of 35,675. A slight decrease was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, but a gain was shown when a comparison is made with the records of January last year. The reports for December, 1926, showed 26,287 vacancies offered, 36,245 applications made and 24,667 placements effected, while in January, 1926, there were recorded 20,699 vacancies, 35,988 applications for work, and 19,009 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of January, 1927, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES. Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 254. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reported that the production of pig iron in Canada during January, 1927, amounted to 51,717 long tons, marking a decline of 4 per cent from the 53,971 tons made in December, 1926. Production in January, 1926, amounted to 56,644 tons. Foundry iron at 21,900 tons showed some improvement in comparison with the 18,620 tons made last month, but this gain was more than offset by the drop in the output of basic iron to 28,852 tons from 35,351 tons in December. Malleable iron, to the extent of 965 tons, was produced in January; no malleable iron was made in December.

Blast furnace charges for the month included 91,380 long tons of imported iron ore, 9,560 short tons of coke and 28,759 short tons of limestone. The average charge for each long ton of pig iron produced was 3,958 pounds of imported ore, 2,303 pounds of coke and 1,112 pounds of limestone.

No additional furnaces were blown in during the month nor were any shut down or blanked, the same five furnaces being in blast on January 31 as on December 31. The active furnaces were located as follows: 2 at Sydney, N.S.; 2 at Hamilton, Ont., and 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Production of ferro-alloys at 3,926 tons in January, showed a slight increase over the 3,804 tons made in December. The month's output consisted mostly of the grade having high manganese content but small quantities of ferrosilicon were also produced. A slight increase was recorded in the output of steel ingots and castings during January when 58,551 tons were produced in Canadian furnaces as compared with 58,493 tons in December, 1926 and 68,536 tons in January a year ago. Production included 55,898 tons of steel ingots and 2,653 tons of direct steel castings; of the steel castings 1,378 tons were made in basic open hearth furnaces, 153 tons were converter castings and the balance, 1,122 tons, was produced in electric furnaces.

Pig iron prices showed no change in January. No. 1 foundry at Montreal being still quoted at \$28.20 and No. 2 foundry at \$27.70 per ton. At Toronto No. 1 foundry was \$25.80 and No. 2 foundry \$25.30. The bureau's index number for iron and its products (1913 prices = 100) declined slightly being 145.5 compared with 146.0 in December. This was due mainly to slight declines in wire and steel sheets.

Coal Production.—Full statistics of coal production during January are not yet available.

The output of coal from Canadian mines during December was 5 per cent more than the production for the preceding month, and 9 per cent greater than the average for December in the past five years. The figures were 1,922,808 tons in December as against 1,818,458 tons in November, and an average of 1,923,357 tons during the five preceding years.

All the coal-producing provinces except Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia showed gains in production over the preceding month, and the outputs of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta were greater than the average for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during December numbered 31,018, of whom 24,009 worked underground, and 7,009 on surface, as compared with a total of 30,150 in November, of whom 23,303 worked underground and 6,847 on surface. Production per man was 61.9 tons in December as against 59.8 tons per man in November. During December the production per man-day was 2.6, being the same as in November. The tonnage lost (Table No. 4) was largely due to "lack of orders."

EXTERNAL TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in January, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$78,805,632, as compared with \$69,736,142 in January, 1926. The domestic merchandise exported, amounted to \$84,094,692 in January, 1927, as compared with \$138,421,475 in December, 1926, and with \$84,718,819 in January, 1926.

The chief imports in January, 1927, were: Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$16,403,120; iron and its products, \$14,605,550, and non-metallic minerals and products, \$11,736,187.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$27,316,396; wood, wood products and paper, \$19,666,403, and animals and animal products, \$12,782,788.

In the ten months ending January, 1927, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at \$446,863,591; wood, wood products and paper, \$237,392,202, and animals and animal products, \$144,810,087.

BUILDING PERMITS

AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada by the municipal authorities during the month of January, 1927, amounted to \$5,429,299, as compared with \$11,508,818 in December, 1926, and with \$4,719,534 in the corresponding month last year. The decrease in the first comparison was 52.8 per cent, and in the latter the increase was 15.0.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in February, 1927, at \$19,516,700 as compared with \$16,771,800 in January, 1927, and \$13,477,600 in February, 1926. The contracts awarded in February, 1927, were classified as follows:—business buildings, \$10,661,200, residential work, \$4,777,900; engineering, \$3,515,000, and industrial building, \$562,600. The apportionment of contracts awarded

in Canada by provinces during February, 1927, was:—Ontario, \$9,725,500; Quebec, \$7,006,700; Prairie Provinces, \$1,256,500; British Columbia, \$1,098,500 and the Maritime Provinces, \$429,500.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during February, 1927 according to the same *Review*, totalled \$88,257,800, \$6,995,000 of this amount being for residential building; \$21,880,200 for business building; \$17,359,500 for industrial building, and \$42,023,100 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering).

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in February, 1927, was slightly greater than during January, 1927, but less than during February, 1926. There were in existence during the month eleven disputes, involving 402 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 7,190 working days, as compared with eight disputes in January, involving 261 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 4,020 working days. In February, 1926, there were on record ten strikes and lockouts, involving 2,450 workpeople, resulting in a time loss of 21,730 working days. One of the strikes commencing prior to February, 1927, terminated during the month and one of the strikes recorded as commencing during the month also terminated during February. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record nine strikes and lockouts, affecting 252 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices were slightly lower due mainly to seasonal declines in the prices of eggs. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was \$11.23 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$11.37 for January; \$11.50 for February, 1926; \$10.93 for February, 1925; \$10.75 for February, 1924; \$10.53 for February, 1923; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$15.77 for February, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.54 for February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. Besides a substantial fall in the price of eggs there were declines in the prices of mutton, salt, pork, bacon, lard, rolled oats, evaporated apples, prunes and potatoes. Slight advances occurred in the prices of sirloin steak, butter, cheese, flour and yellow

sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.46 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$21.59 for January; \$21.87 for February, 1926; \$21.19 for February, 1925; \$21.18 for February, 1924; \$21.17 for February, 1923; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$24.85 for February, 1921; \$26.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$24.7 for February, 1920; \$19.80 for February, 1918; and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly lower at 150.1 for February, as compared with 150.6 for January; 162.2 for February, 1926; 164.7 for February, 1925; 156.8 for February, 1924; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 238.8 for February, 1920; 200.5 for February, 1919; and 192.0 for February, 1918. In the classification according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups advanced, five declined, while one was practically unchanged. The Vegetable and Products group advanced slightly, due to higher prices for grains, flour, tea and fruits, which more than offset declines in the prices of potatoes, raw sugar, rubber, hay and straw. The Non-Ferrous Metals group was also somewhat higher. The groups which declined were: The Animals and Products, due to lower prices for cattle, sheep, butter, lard and eggs; which more than offset the higher prices for hogs, bacon, poultry, furs and hides; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products, due to declines in the prices of cotton yarn, wool, sash cord, jute, hessian and binder twines which more than offset higher prices for raw cotton and silk; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to declines in the prices of ground wood, matches, and spruce siding; the Iron and its Products group, due to the lower levels prevailing for pig-iron, steel billets and spring hinges; and the Non-Metallic Minerals, due mainly to a decline in the price of coal. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was practically unchanged.

Employees with fifty years service on the old Canadian Government and Canadian National Railways were recently given special passes entitling them to travel over the whole system. These passes are engraved and embossed in gold and bear the signature of the president of the lines, Sir Henry W. Thornton. Accompanying each pass is a card expressing the appreciation of the railways for the services rendered by the employees.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1927

DURING the month of February the Department received reports of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees on eastern and western lines, being clerks, freight handlers, station employees, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Applications Received

During the month two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received, as follows:—

(1) From employees of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, being fire fighters, members of Local 162, International Association of Fire Fighters.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its Clerks, Freight Handlers, Station Employees, etc.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees on eastern and western lines, being clerks, freight handlers, station employees, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was composed of Mr. D. R. C. MacLean, of Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Messrs. J. B. Coyne, K.C., and David Campbell, K.C., both of Winnipeg, nominees of the employer and employees respectively.

The dispute related to the employees' demand for increased wages and changed working conditions. The differences regarding working conditions were settled by direct negotiations between the parties concerned, and the report of the Board, which was signed by the chairman and the employees' representative, dealt with the question of wages, recommending an increase of four cents an hour to hourly paid employees and an equivalent increase to monthly rated employees. Mr. Coyne, the company's representative on the Board, presented a minority report. The text of the two reports follows:—

(2) From certain employees of the Ottawa Sanitary Laundry Co., being members of Local 275, International Laundry Workers Union.

Other Proceedings under the Act

The Board established to deal with a dispute between various shipping interests of the Port of St. John, N.B., and certain of their employees, being checker and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, was completed during February by the appointment of the Honourable Henry Miles, of Montreal, as chairman on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Mr. J. T. Foster, of Montreal, the employees' nominee, and Mr. J. H. Lauer, also of Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employers.

Report of Board

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and their Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Station and other Employees, Members of The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR:—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees on Eastern and Western Lines, being clerks, freight handlers, station employees, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, said Board being composed of Mr. D. R. C. MacLean, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Chairman, Mr. J. B. Coyne, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Mr. David Campbell, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, convened at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Thursday, the 2nd day of December, A.D., 1926, and afterward held meetings in Montreal and Winnipeg.

While arranging for a suitable time and place for convening, it came to the attention of the Board that the employer was desirous of reopening negotiations with the employees to settle the matters in dispute and proposed that further negotiations take place at Montreal. Representatives of the employees appeared before the Board and stated that they were willing to reopen negotiations as desired by the employer, provided the board meet in Montreal on the 13th December, A.D., 1926, as had already been suggested, to proceed with the hearing of the matters in dispute should negotiations fail. These negotiations took place with the consent of the Board, but proved abortive.

The Board reconvened at Montreal on the 13th December, A.D., 1926, and the parties to the dispute were represented as follows:—

On behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway:

Mr. George Hodge, Assistant General Manager, Montreal, Quebec; Mr. A. Halkett, Superintendent, Moose Jaw Division, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan; Mr. A. C. McKenzie, Engineer Maintenance of Way, Montreal, Quebec; Mr. W. S. Crabb, Superintendent, Smith Falls, Ontario.

On behalf of the Employees:

Mr. F. H. Hall, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Montreal, Quebec; W. A. Rowe, Montreal, Quebec; E. S. Peck, Ottawa, Ontario; C. L. Fisher, McAdam Junction, New Brunswick; J. L. Pateman, Winnipeg, Manitoba; J. Parkinson, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and J. J. Ratcliffe, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The matters in dispute affected approximately 4,100 employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employed over their entire railroad system in Canada.

On the 10th day of May, A.D., 1926, on behalf of the above mentioned employees of the Western Lines, there was submitted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company a proposal for changes in the rates of pay and working conditions. Negotiations took place between the parties, but no agreement was arrived at.

On the 14th day of June, A.D. 1926, on behalf of the above mentioned employees of the Eastern Lines, a proposal was made similar to that of the Western Lines and negotiations took place between the respective parties without any agreement resulting.

On the 25th day of October, A.D. 1926, an application was made by representatives of the Eastern Lines of the said Brotherhood for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation

and Investigation, and on the 26th day of October, A.D. 1926, a similar application was made by the representatives of the Western Lines of the said Brotherhood. On the 9th day of November, A.D. 1926, the above applications were granted and a Board was established in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with both disputes. The employees recommended Mr. David Campbell, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Mr. J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, Manitoba, as members of the Board.

These having been appointed members of the Board and having failed to recommend a person willing and ready to act as third member, Mr. D. R. C. MacLean, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was, on the 2nd day of December, A.D., 1926, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, appointed such third member and Chairman.

A considerable amount of evidence, argument, and tabulated statements, bearing on the question of wages, were introduced by the parties, and at the conclusion of these the Board decided to accede to the expressed desires of the parties to give a decision upon the question of wages on the assurance of both parties that, if this were done, they would have no difficulty in reaching a settlement on all other matters in dispute.

The Board therefore took time to deliberate on the matter of an increase in wages and decided (the employer's representative dissenting) that an increase of four cents an hour for hourly rated employees and an equivalent increase to monthly rated employees be made at this time. The question of wages will be presently dealt with more fully.

On Saturday, the 18th December, A.D., 1926, the Board advised the parties of its decision and recommendation on the question of wages and the parties then arranged to proceed with negotiations upon the numerous rules in the schedule of working conditions and the Board adjourned to allow these negotiations to proceed. We are pleased to report that these negotiations resulted in an agreement covering all matters in dispute with the exception of wages. We should like to have attached a copy of this agreement to our report, but we have yielded to the desire of both parties that this should not be done.

With reference to the question of wages ample opportunity was given the parties to present fully their respective cases and the proceedings throughout were conducted in harmony and good-will by all parties concerned.

The employees of both the Eastern and Western Lines ask for an increase of ten

cents per hour for employees engaged on an hourly basis, and \$20.40 per month for employees engaged on a monthly basis, and the Company take the stand that no increase was justified at the present time.

Among the arguments advanced by the employees in support of their demands are the following:—

1. That prior to 1918 the basic rates of pay for this class of employee were arbitrarily fixed by the Company. That all revisions of rates of pay since then have been made on a basis of these arbitrarily fixed rates. If the basic rate of pay had been (which is not the case) established on a cost of living basis, these revisions based on the rising and falling cost of living might have been claimed to be equitable, but not otherwise.

2. The need for more money to enable them to enjoy a fair standard of living. That although their work is of a routine nature, it requires experienced and reliable workmen. In spite of this, they are the lowest paid class of railway employees with one exception, namely, the maintenance of way men.

3. That the nature of their employment makes it necessary for the great majority of them to live in large centres where the cost of living is at its highest level.

4. That other classes of employees in the Company's employ have been recently granted substantial increase in pay and that they should not be denied similar increases.

The main arguments advanced by the representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were:—

1. That, taking into consideration the substantial increases in wages which have come into effect in recent years, the cost of living, the substantial reductions in the revenue of the railways per unit of service and the financial position of the railways at the present time, the rates of pay are quite as high as they should be.

2. That the employees whose case is now before the Board have received advances in their rates of pay at a percentage ratio in excess of those received by many other classes of railway employees.

3. That since the existing rates of pay were established the cost of living has remained practically stationary, under-going only slight seasonal variations one way or the other, and that the Company has suffered substantial reductions in the rates they are permitted to charge the public for the handling of passenger and freight traffic.

4. The Company's inability to pay these increases and earn reasonable profits.

Among other the two following exhibits were filed by the employer:—

Exhibit 1 "A".—Rates of pay and rules governing service of clerks, checkers, freight handlers, baggagemen, etc., on Eastern Lines, effective the 1st day of February, A.D. 1924, and now in effect.

Exhibit 1 "A" shows that the following rates are in effect at the present time:—

Clerks with less than one year's experience	\$55 00
Clerks with one year's experience and less than two years' experience	65 00
Clerks with two years' experience and less than three years' experience	75 00
Clerks with over three years' experience	87 50
Car markers and checkers with less than six months' experience	55 00
Car markers and checkers with over six months' experience and less than twelve months, \$30 less than schedule rate, taking the schedule rate of \$87.50	57 50
Car markers and checkers with less than eighteen months' experience, \$20 less than schedule, taking schedule rate at \$87.50	67 50
Car markers and checkers with over eighteen months' experience and less than twenty-four months, \$10 less than schedule	77 50
Car markers and checkers with over two years' experience	87 50

There is also a list of positions given in this exhibit to which special rates of wages are attached. About fifty per cent of these positions show a remuneration of less than \$100 per month.

Exhibit 1 "B" shows the rates of wages paid employees in the Western Lines. Some of these rates are as follows:—

For clerks with less than one year's experience	\$65 00
For clerks with over one year's experience and less than two years	75 00
For clerks with over two years' experience	87 50

The rates fixed for certain classes of employees would appear to be the following:—

	Per Hour
Stowers	50c.
Coopers	50c.
Loaders	49c.
Pilers	49c.
Sealers	48c.
Truckers	47c.

The remunerations attached to the positions set forth in the special list on the Western Lines are as a general rule slightly higher than the corresponding positions obtained in the Eastern Lines, but even here there are many specially listed positions where the wages are less than \$100 per month.

With regard to these arguments, the Board finds as follows:—

The classes of employees asking for increase in their rates of pay are among the lowest paid of the Company. The services required of many of them are of a character that requires fair education, experience and training. While it is true that the rates of wages for these employees have been substantially increased since 1914, the increases have been given to them to correspond with the percentage increase in the cost of living. It seems unquestionable that the rates of pay in 1914 were based exclusively on the bargaining powers of the parties at that time, which operated heavily against this class of worker and apparently without reference to what might be considered fair compensation or a fair standard of living. Upon a close perusal of Exhibit 1 "A" and 1 "B" it is quite evident that a great many of these workers have been and are earning considerably less than \$100 per month. Many of them live in large cities where the cost of living is high. It was shown that a large proportion were married and supporting families.

In view of these facts and after a careful review and consideration of all the evidence, statements, exhibits and arguments, we are of the opinion that the merits and substantial justice of the case demand that there should be at this time an increase granted to these employees of four cents per hour to hourly paid employees with an equivalent increase to monthly paid employees, and find accordingly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Winnipeg, Manitoba, this 12th day of February, A.D. 1927.

(Sgd.) D. R. C. MACLEAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
Representing the Employees.

Minority Report

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Board of Conciliation and Investigation between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its freight employees.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—It is with regret that I find myself unable to concur with the other members of the Board respecting the scale of wages now enjoyed by these employees. In my opinion there is no justification for any increase at the present time for the following reasons:—

1. *The cost of living is lower.*

It is substantially lower than a year ago and in comparison with the cost of living wages are substantially higher than at the time of the peak wages and the peak cost of living in 1920. Even with materially shorter hours, these employees generally speaking receive about twice as much as before the war though the cost of living has increased only by one-half, and the lower wholesale price index and lower price of important primary products indicate a still lower cost of living in 1927.

2. *The wages are higher than in other railway and non-railway service.*

These employees are already paid more than similar service receives in other branches of railway work or in general business throughout the country outside the railways, even in large centres where living costs are highest.

3. *Comparison with United States wages.*

While some other classes of railway workers receive less than is paid on United States railways, this class has received wage treatment quite equal to that of the same classes across the International Boundary, although the Canadian workers have a more favourable position in comparative cost of living than those in the United States.

4. *Railway revenues cannot stand a higher wage.*

While railway revenues have increased, they still fall short of what has been determined as a reasonable net return to the Canadian Pacific Railway by the tribunal established by law to determine just and reasonable rates and the Canadian National Railways have scarcely sufficient operating surplus to pay their obligations held by the general public let alone the interest on advances made by the Government.

The increase of wages suggested by the majority of the Board, if extended to all employees, would further deplete the net earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway by \$600,000, and if applied to Canadian National Railway employees would impose a much larger burden on that company.

5. *Rates rather than wages should be improved*

Were there any justification for taking any such sums from the railways, they should be used for the benefit of the community at large in reducing railway rates rather than in accentuating the privileged position of railway workers and increasing the spread of their wages over those of employees doing similar work in other occupations, and applications are now be-

re the Board of Railway Commissioners for reduced rates.

Still higher standard of living not now practicable.

Without attempting to controvert the correctness of the above facts and argument, the men substantially base their claim wholly on demand for a higher standard of living; and this is answered by the improved standard of living brought about by the decreased cost of living as against the high wages uniformly maintained, and a further improved standard not now practicable.

Prior to the war the wages of these employees were as high or higher than in the general market. The only justification which was put forth for the McAdoo Award of 1918 and the Chicago Award of 1920 was the increased and increasing cost of living, and, while the advance in wages largely exceeded the increase in the cost of living, the decrease in wages thereafter was only one-half the decrease in the cost of living (except for a decrease in wages in the fall of 1922 which lasted only for two months and a half). The men have, therefore, entirely shifted the basis of their claims in the last few years.

No more experience, education or capacity and reliability is required than in other services inside and outside the railway where lower wages prevail.

While boys enter the company's service at 15, it is a higher wage than such boys receive outside, and they may be still immature boys when they reach the schedule minimum rate of \$87.50 per month or \$1,000 per year.

A large portion of these employees are truckers, receiving 47c. or 48c. per hour, or \$150 to \$1,175 per year, or almost \$100 per month. In addition to continuous employment, they have before them the opportunity of advancement to checkers with larger remuneration, the latter being almost entirely

recruited from the truckers, and the checkers numbering one-third of the number of the truckers. If they have the capacity they have the opportunity of working into clerical and book-keeping positions, and in these, schedule positions run over \$150 per month, with even better paid positions outside the schedule.

Wages cannot, of course, be based on whether the employee is married or single, but in any event no evidence was given as to how many of these employees were married, nor was any evidence offered to the Board to show that these wages now paid and prevailing for the last four years do not give a sufficient living wage, and the contrary is amply sustained.

Contrast may properly be made between the advantages and high wages enjoyed by these workers as compared with the largest class of our population, the farmers, who for the past two months have been receiving 18c. to 30c. less per bushel of No. 1 wheat than a year ago.

Everyone would like to see his fellow men enjoying a higher standard of living—and the highest possible. But this improvement should be uniform in the same class of labour, and it should not exalt one branch of labour in one limited class of industry and put them on a pinnacle of wages substantially above the others. And the present spread of railway wages over those paid for similar work outside should not be increased at the expense of the rest of the community and the consequent lowering of the comparative standard of others, particularly of those doing similar work.

I am therefore of the opinion that the merits and substantial justice of the case require that there be no increase under existing conditions in the wages paid to these employees.

(Sgd.) J. B. COYNE.

Rural Mail Carriers' Demands

A delegation representing the Association of Rural Mail Carriers of Canada laid the following requests before the Dominion Government during March:—

1. Abolition of the contract system and the introduction in its place of a salary-paid system, where the members of the association will be placed on a permanent salary basis of engagement at the rate of \$70 per mile per year for the rural mail contractors and the contractors operating between post offices and post offices.

2. An increase for the contractors operating

between post offices and railway stations of three times the present contract price, these contracts representing a very short distance and a very trifling income—one entirely inadequate for the responsibility of the work performed.

3. That the permanency of occupation on a salary-paid system at the above-mentioned rates of increase will be continuous to the carrier, consequent upon good service being rendered, and where, when the carrier so desires, two months will be considered sufficient notice to terminate his engagement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during February was eleven, as compared with eight during the preceding month. The time loss for the month was less than during February, 1926, being 7,190 working days, as compared with 21,730 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Feb., 1927.....	11	402	7,190
Jan., 1927.....	8	261	4,020
Feb., 1926.....	10	2,450	21,730

The Record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Seven disputes, involving 100 workpeople, were carried over from January, and four disputes commenced during February. One of the disputes recorded as being carried over from January, the strike of structural steel workers at Calgary, Alberta, commencing January 19, 1927, was not reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. One of the strikes commencing prior to February terminated during the month and one strike which commenced during February terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record nine strikes and lockouts, as follows: Fur workers, Winnipeg, Man.; ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; cap makers, Toronto, Ont.; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.; structural steel workers, Calgary, Alberta; men's clothing factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.; upholsterers, Kitchener, Ont., and laundry workers, Ottawa, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922; cigar makers at Montreal, P.Q., March 24, 1925; and metal polishers at Sackville, N.B., March 19, 1921.

One of the strikes which commenced during February was for higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union; one against reduction in piece rates; one for an increase in wages, and one against changes in working conditions. One of the strikes which terminated during the month was in favour of the employer and one resulted in a compromise.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This strike, commencing on September 25, 1926, for recognition of the union and a signed agreement stipulating union wages and working conditions, was called off by the union on February 22, 1927. Out of sixty-four employees involved at the beginning, at the end of January there were still fifty involved in the dispute and on the strike benefit list of the union, the others having secured employment elsewhere. The employer agreed to take back some of the employees immediately and others as he had work for them.

ELECTROTYPEWORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In connection with this dispute, which commenced on December 20, 1926, owing to the refusal of the employer to renew the union agreement and the discharge of certain union employees, it has been reported that one of the strikers returned to work.

STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKERS, CALGARY, ALBERTA.—This dispute, commencing January 19, was not reported to the Department in time for publication in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. It appears that the employees brought workmen from another province, but as these did not belong to the union, the Calgary local called out on strike its members, not allowing them to work with non-union employees.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, ST. HYACINTHE, P.Q.—A dispute had been in progress between the proprietors of this establish-

ment and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America since March 19, 1926, in the city of Montreal. The establishment was moved to St. Hyacinthe shortly after that date. From time to time it has been reported that organizers of the union had attempted to induce employees of the firm to join the union, but in January, when a dispute involving most of the men's clothing manufacturers in Montreal had resulted in union agreements being signed in most cases, organizers of the union succeeded in organizing some of the employees in St. Hyacinthe and about 150 ceased work on February 7, 1927. During the month attempts to settle the dispute were made, the

Mayor offering to mediate, but the dispute was underminated at the end of the month. The employer reported that he had dispensed with the services of the contractors to whom he had been giving out work and who were involved in the dispute and was employing workers directly in the factory.

UPHOLSTERERS, KITCHENER, ONT.—This strike occurred on February 4 against a reduction in wages, piece rates, in connection with the introduction of a system of time study for setting piece work rates. On February 10 the striking employees it has been reported, took out their tools and secured the wages due and

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1927.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to February, 1927.

MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes)</i> Fur workers, Winnipeg, Man.....			Commenced Sept. 25, 1926, for shorter hours and recognition of union. Employees secured work elsewhere.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i> *Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	5	120	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926, against enforcement of non-union conditions. Underminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	25	600	Commenced July 28, 1926, for union wages and working conditions in non-union shops. Underminated.
Cap makers, Toronto, Ont.....	5	120	Commenced Aug. 27, 1926, for employment of union members only. Underminated.
Men's clothing factory workers Toronto, Ont.	50	900	Commenced Sept. 25, 1926, for recognition of union. Terminated Feb. 22 in favour of employer.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont..	7	168	Commenced Dec. 20, 1926, against discharge of employees for union activity. Underminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Highway and Bridge Construction—</i> Structural steel workers, Calgary, Alberta.	8	192	Commenced Jan. 19, 1927, for employment of union members only. Underminated.

(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during February, 1927.

MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i> Men's clothing factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	150	2,850	Work ceased Feb. 7, 1927, for higher wages, shorter hours, and recognition of union. Dispute in progress since Mar. 19, 1926. Underminated.
<i>Wood products—</i> Upholsterers, Kitchener, Ont.	7	250	Commenced Feb. 4, 1927, against reduction in wages, piece rates. Underminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Painters, Victoria, B.C.....	100	1,400	Commenced Feb. 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Terminated Feb. 16, in a compromise.
SERVICE—			
<i>Personal—</i> Laundry workers, Ottawa, Ont.	45	590	Commenced Feb. 14, 1927, against changes in working conditions. Underminated.

*Reports indicate that the strikers have been replaced, but there are still a number of employees out and the strike benefit list of the union.

the employer took on other workers. It has been reported also that upholstering work was sent out to other establishments.

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS, VICTORIA, B.C.—This dispute, beginning February 1, was due to a demand by the union for an increase in wages from 70c. per hour to 80c. Work was resumed on February 16, all the firms concerned except one having agreed to pay 75c. per hour. In the case of the firm not agreeing to the increase it has been reported that the employees returned to work at 70c. per hour.

LAUNDRY WORKERS, OTTAWA, ONT.—This dispute, causing a cessation of work on February 14, arose out of a proposal of the employer to amend the agreement in force with the union to provide for wages and hours similar to those in other laundries in the city. The proposed amendments were refused, the employees applying for a Board

of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. As the employer refused to join the application, the Board could not be established under this statute. Various attempts at mediation were made by the officers of the Department of Labour and the officers of labour organizations, but were not successful. The employer notified the employees that the union would no longer be recognized and that after Saturday, February 12, the company would deal individually with those who wished employment. About 45 employees out of approximately 60 did not report for work on Monday, alleging a lockout and violation of the agreement. A few days after the strike occurred the strikers were partially replaced and some of them returned to work and later the employer stated that conditions were not very much affected. At the end of the month the union reported thirty employees still involved, some having obtained work elsewhere.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

IN the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February, 1927, in an addendum to the review of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1926, there was given a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available, and in each subsequent issue later information available is given. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent date.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The *British Ministry of Labour Gazette*, February, 1927, publishes revised figures for December, 1926. The total number of disputes in progress was 19, involving 464,000 workpeople with an aggregate duration of 3,176,000 working days. These include 450,000 workpeople in the coal mining industry who had not at the beginning of December returned to work after the stoppage beginning in May. During December the dispute was terminated in all remaining districts, and after that month, any coal miners who were not yet at work are considered as unemployed. The time loss due to that dispute was over 3,000,000 working days in December.

In January, according to preliminary figures published in February, the number of new disputes was 28, involving (directly and in-

directly) 9,100 workpeople. In addition 8 disputes involving 6,200 workpeople were carried over from the previous month, so that there were 36 disputes involving 15,300 workpeople in progress during the month. The time loss for these disputes was 130,000 working days.

The principal disputes in January were four disputes in coal mines, which together involved about 7,000 miners. Three of these were against reduction in wages offered at the termination of the national stoppage and two were settled within a few days. The third had not been settled at the end of January. The fourth dispute was over working conditions and was terminated after a few days.

Of the 28 disputes beginning in January, 18 were caused by questions as to wages, 8 by questions as to employment of particular classes or persons, 4 by Trade Union questions and 3 by other causes.

Of the 23 disputes settled in January, 6 were in favour of workpeople, 10 in favour of employers and 7 were compromised.

United States

In the *Monthly Labour Review*, February, 1927, 37 disputes are reported as beginning in December, 1926 as compared with 51 in the previous month. The number of employees involved is reported only for 23 of these disputes and is 9,712, making the average number of employees per dispute 422. Of the 37 dis-

putes, 10 were in building trades, 7 in coal mines and 6 in the clothing industry.

The strike of textile workers in Passaic New Jersey, which began January 25, 1926, and originally involved from 8,000 to 12,000 workers was still in progress during December. About half of the strikers, however, had returned to work at certain of the factories where settlements were reached.

The strike of paper-box makers in New York City was still pending. This strike began October 5, for a 44-hour week and increase in wages, and the number of strikers was from 2,000 to 4,000 according to various reports.

A successful strike of 5,000 members of the Hebrew Butcher Workers Union in New York City occurred in December, and was terminated January 4, 1927, when an increase in the minimum wage scale from \$40 to \$43 was granted.

Belgium

In December, 1926, 7 strikes and one lock-out began in Belgium, which together with 8

strikes begun previously make a total of 16 disputes in progress during the month. The number of workpeople involved was 9,340 and the time loss 83,072 working days. The most important dispute was a general lock-out in the diamond cutting industry at Antwerp in which 6,200 workpeople were involved when the Employers' Association refused to grant the increases in wages demanded. Work was resumed after a week and a compromise reached, granting certain increases.

Finland

In December, 1926, 2 new disputes involving 225 workpeople occurred and these with the 5 disputes carried over from the previous month, make a total of 7 strikes in progress during the month, involving 676 workpeople.

Poland

Figures for the 2nd quarter of 1926 show that 152 industrial disputes began in this period, directly involving 39,424 workpeople and causing a time loss of 244,880 working days.

Italian Trade Union Reform Act

A recent issue of *Industrial and Labour Information* contained a summary of the regulations issued by the Italian Government for the administration of the statute which has recently been adopted in that country for the "legal regulation of collective relations in connection with employment."

This Act, which might be called shortly a Trade Union Reform Act, deals with three main questions: (1) The legal recognition of trade associations and of collective contracts of employment; (2) jurisdiction in disputes connected with employment; and (3) prohibition of lockouts and strikes. At the time of its introduction, towards the end of last year, the Bill attracted a considerable amount of public attention, both in Italy and elsewhere, owing to the fact that it embodied a new principle—the recognition of a single trade union for each class of employers or workers—and also contained provisions for the settlement of disputes by industrial courts and, as a corollary, for the prohibition of stoppages of work. Equal interest attaches to the regulations now issued, which fill in the details of the scheme laid down in the Act.

According to a proclamation issued by Mr. Mussolini, the issue of these regulations marks the completion of the corporate organi-

zation of the State—the achievement of "a constructive revolution, carried out peacefully, in the sphere of production and labour, involving the grouping of all the economic and intellectual forces of the nation for their direction towards a common end." Not less interesting is the announcement of the issue of a Royal Decree for the creation of a Ministry of Corporation, to supervise the enforcement of the Act and the regulations, and the establishment of a National Congress of Corporations to act in an advisory capacity with regard to trade union affairs. Mr. Mussolini himself has been appointed head of this new Department.

The Countess of Warwick has withdrawn her offer to the Trades Union Congress of her estate, Easton Lodge, at Dunmow, Essex, for use as a labour college. The proposal was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1926, page 151. The Congress, at its last meeting, failed to take any action in regard to the offer, and a proposal that a small *per capita* levy should be made on the members in order to raise the £50,000 required to establish the college, was defeated (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1926, page 978).

OLD AGE PENSION BILL BEFORE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

Minister of Labour Outlines Provisions of Government Measure

IN the House of Commons on February 15, the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, moved that the House go into committee to consider the following proposed government resolution:—

Resolved, that it is expedient to bring in a measure respecting old age pensions, and to provide,—

1. That the Governor in Council may make an agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province for the payment to such province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such province for pensions pursuant to a provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions hereinafter specified and regulations made under the proposed legislation.

2. That every agreement so made shall continue in force so long as the provincial statute remains in operation or until after the expiration of ten years from the date upon which notice of an intention to determine the agreement is given by the Governor General to the Lieutenant-Governor of the province with which the same was made.

3. That before any agreement so made comes into operation, the Governor in Council shall approve the scheme for the administration of pensions proposed to be adopted by the province, and no change in such scheme shall be made by the province without the consent of the Governor in Council.

4. That all sums payable to any province in pursuance of any such agreement shall be payable from time to time on the certificate of the Minister of Finance out of any moneys belonging to the consolidated revenue fund of Canada not otherwise appropriated.

5. That provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension:—

(a) is a British subject, or, being a widow, was such before her marriage;

(b) has attained the age of seventy years;

(c) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;

(d) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;

(e) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;

(f) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

6. That the receipt of a pension shall not by itself constitute a disqualification from voting at any provincial or municipal election.

7. That the maximum pension payable shall be two hundred and forty dollars yearly, which shall be subject to reduction by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year.

8. That provisions be made as to the credit to the pension authority of the annual value of a pensioners' residence, and the recovery of pension payments out of deceased pensioners'

estate, and for the distribution of pension burden among provinces by proportionate reimbursement or proportionate reduction where the pensioner resided in more than one province or transfers his permanent residence to another province, and for ceasing of payments where he transfers his residence to some place out of Canada, and the revival of his rights upon again becoming a resident of Canada.

9. That no pension shall be subject to alienation or transfer by the pensioner, or to seizure in satisfaction of any claim against him.

10. That on or before the thirtieth day of April in each year, the Minister of Finance shall make a full report to parliament of the operation of the agreements made pursuant to the proposed act, and of the moneys of Canada paid to the provinces under each of the several agreements entered into pursuant thereto.

11. That the Governor in Council shall have power from time to time, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and with the approval of the Treasury board, to make regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of the proposed act, with regard to the pensions herein provided for, and such regulations shall be published in the Canada Gazette, and be laid before parliament.

Statement by Minister of Labour

Mr. Heenan said: We will discuss the details when the bill is before the committee. From the information we have in the Department of Labour we find that there are many schemes of old age pensions, about twenty-eight in fact, some providing for pensions at the age of seventy, others at sixty-five, others again at sixty, while in other cases no age is specified; and others provide for a diminution of pensions if the pensioner has an income or is possessed of property. In other words, it appears that old age pensions have been adopted in various countries to meet the conditions peculiar to those places.

In this country the subject of old age pensions has been under consideration for the past twenty years. In 1906 a resolution was introduced to deal with the matter, and again in 1908, in 1912 and in 1913, resolutions were introduced calling for the appointment of special committees to consider the advisability of adopting an old age pensions plan. In 1908 a law was passed authorizing the sale of annuities for old age. That was the first practical movement in the direction of old age pensions ever made in Canada. In 1914 a resolution in favour of an old age pension system for this country was moved in the House, but the debate was not concluded. In 1922 the House of Commons adopted a resolution introduced by the member for Hull declaring that in its opinion the federal government should consider the advisability of devising ways and

means of establishing a system of old age pensions in Canada. In 1924 a special committee of the House was appointed on motion of the Prime Minister to inquire into an old age pensions scheme for Canada. That committee reported on July 1, 1924, submitting the following recommendations:—

1. That an old age pension system be established at the earliest possible date for deserving indigent persons of seventy years of age and upwards.

2. That applicants for pension must be British subjects of at least twenty years' residence in Canada, or naturalized subjects of at least fifteen years' naturalization and twenty-five years' residence.

3. That the maximum rate of pension be twenty dollars per month, which will be lessened by private income or partial ability to earn.

4. That one-half of the amount of the pension payable be borne by the federal government; the other half, by the provincial governments of such provinces as express by legislation their desire to adopt the system—the cost of administration to be borne by the provincial governments.

The report of the committee was communicated to the provinces to ascertain their views in the matter. At the session of 1925 the committee was reappointed, and the correspondence between the various provinces was submitted to it for consideration. After careful deliberation, and having obtained advice from the Department of Justice, the committee again favoured the adoption of a co-operative system of old age pensions. The chairman of the committee in moving the adoption of its report on June 18, 1925, in the course of his remarks said:—

This government has taken the initial step and we hope the matter will be proceeded with and prosecuted until it arrives at a successful conclusion in a co-operative movement between the federal government and the provincial governments.

As hon. members are aware, the government last session introduced a bill along the lines recommended by that committee, and it is practically the same measure I have the honour to introduce at this time. The bill introduced last year passed this House, as hon. gentlemen no doubt know.

In view of the fact that representations have been made from some quarters urging that a different system be adopted, that is to say, a purely federal scheme, and one which my hon. friend on behalf of the Conservative party now also advocates, I desire to call the attention of the House to the fact that when the resolution to concur in the recommendations of the committee was before the House in 1925, the committee having suggested a co-operative plan, an amendment was moved that the report be referred back to the com-

mittee with instructions to consider and report again upon a purely federal scheme. That amendment was voted down by 139 to 17 in this chamber. There is no question therefore that the decision of the House at that time was against a purely federal system. As I have already said, the House during the last session passed the bill, but it was subsequently defeated in the Senate and consequently did not become law.

During the last election campaign the question of old age pensions was one of the matters which were most prominently before the electorate of Canada. One could hardly read a newspaper during that campaign without noting some reference to the desirability of establishing a system of old age pensions in this country. If we are to interpret the will of the electorate on that question in the way we usually interpret electoral decisions, there can be no question that the principle adopted in this bill was endorsed by the people of Canada.

During the debate last session some members advocated a contributory system. I believe the hon. member for West Calgary (Mr. Bennett) was one of those who espoused that scheme. But as the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) pointed out at that time, practically every scheme of old age pensions in existence to-day began upon a non-contributory basis. They were all initiated at first as purely non-contributory plans. Like the Prime Minister, I feel that if we were establishing an old age pensions scheme with our younger people in view, I should myself be inclined to the contributory system. But having in mind the fact that we are facing a practical problem, and that we are legislating for our old pioneers, indigents, if you will, who have been unable through lack of opportunity or by reason of misfortune to provide for themselves, I think that the plan we are now proposing is the best one, at least for the time being. At the same time I hope to see the annuity system developed into a broad scheme of social insurance. Of course it will be on a contributory plan, and I am hoping that it will also be in co-operation with the provinces. I have given a good deal of study and thought to the extension of the annuity system, and I see great prospects ahead for that scheme.

It has just been argued by the leader of the opposition that the provinces may not come into the scheme on a co-operative basis, and one of the reasons given is that it would be too expensive; the province of Nova Scotia was taken as an example. I am afraid those supporting that view have not considered the fact that the provinces and the

municipalities bear the entire burden now, and by this legislation we are attempting to lighten that load by offering to contribute one-half of the cost. If we do it in co-operation with the provinces we will be using the machinery already in existence. I want to point out just what the establishment of a federal old age pension plan might cost, considering administration only. I sent telegrams to several of the provincial premiers, to which I have received two replies. I asked the cost of administering the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Mothers' Allowance Act and I will give the House the replies received from Ontario and British Columbia. For the last full year in Ontario the cost of administering the Workmen's Compensation Act was \$277,936.16, and the cost of administering the Mothers' Allowance Act \$73,516.73, or a total for Ontario of \$351,452.89. In British Columbia the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act cost \$104,980 and the Mothers' Allowance Act \$16,048, or practically half a million dollars for these two Acts in the two provinces. We would practically duplicate that expenditure if we set up a federal scheme of this kind, so is it not better to work in co-operation with the provinces in order to lessen the cost of administration by using their own machinery?

I think there can be no question of the necessity for an old age pension scheme for indigents; for proof of that we have only to look about us. Right here in Ottawa the city is at present taking care of 641 people, many of whom do not belong here, which is one of the difficulties all through the country in relief work. Men become indigent and come into towns and cities for relief; the municipalities often feel that they are overburdened with their own indigents, and try to evade the responsibility of taking care of the outsiders. In that way the burden is not shared equally, nor are the people treated in the same way.

I am sure that if hon. members will only think it over they will realize that we should give a better assurance to the older people, the pioneers of this country who have not been so fortunate as some of the rest of us, that in their declining years we will not throw them on the scrap heap. Old age and poverty combined plead their own case; there is no necessity for anyone to advocate their cause, but I feel that we should not evade our responsibility by saying that we would prefer another Act and therefore will not support this scheme.

This bill passed the House last session after a great deal of discussion, but was defeated in the Senate. Subsequently it went out to

the electors during the last campaign, and if there was one question discussed more than another, even more than the customs scandal, it was the old age pension scheme. I contend that the principle of this bill has been endorsed by the people. To those who still think that the provinces may not co-operate let me say that when other schemes of a co-operative nature were under consideration here it was predicted that the provinces would not participate in them, yet now we have some five or six co-operative schemes in force calling for an expenditure by this government of over \$65,000,000. Just last week we had representatives of the different provinces asking that we extend our activity in connection with one of these schemes. Nova Scotia was represented, and I cannot believe that Nova Scotia would have any less regard for humanity than for its progress along material lines.

The argument advanced by my hon. friend on behalf of Nova Scotia seems to be taken from other arguments advanced in another chamber during last session, and I do not think the people of Nova Scotia would agree that over forty per cent of those over seventy years of age are indigent and unable to take care of themselves. That is a guess, as many other things which have been said in this chamber are guesses. What we should do is pass a bill and get it in working order, and then we can amend it according to the experience gained from practical knowledge.

When the workmen's compensation acts were introduced, many of us thought the compensation was not sufficient, and many protests against the pittance, as they were called, were made. But some of us in the front row were fighting to get the principle established, and one of the things I would like to see established in the interests of the working men of this country now is an old age pension bill. Let us get it into working order and then it can be amended as was done with the Mothers' Allowance Act, the Minimum Wage Act for women and girls and the Workmen's Compensation Act. Now, as I say, British Columbia has not only intimated its approval in correspondence from the Prime Minister, but a bill was introduced at this session of the legislature providing for the making of an agreement between the government of that province and the federal government. So that we have made a start along the right line.

Having given a great deal of thought and study to the subject, and having taken every possible factor into consideration, I think we should adopt this measure, and the principle

contained in it, as best suited to the needs of the country at the present moment. The bill will accomplish what it is intended to do. It will assist those in need who are over seventy years of age and have not been able to provide for themselves in their declining years.

I should like to see all the members of the House range themselves unitedly behind this bill. Then we could impress everybody outside parliament who may have to deal with the subject in a legislative way that we are united in the matter. It will be a cue upon which they can act so that the law will be applied throughout the whole of Canada. After the measure has gone into effect and we find that any amendment is necessary, and the country is willing to support the obligation the change may involve, we can amend it just as we have amended other measures in the light of practical experience.

Bill passed in House of Commons

The debate on the bill in the House of Commons indicated general approval of the

principle of old age pensions. Various suggestions, however, were made in committee for enlarging its scope or otherwise changing its provisions, the chief of these being that old age pensions should be a purely federal undertaking, and that the amount of the pensions should be increased. The position of the Government in regard to these proposals is indicated in the speech by the Minister of Labour, the committee being asked to make no changes that might jeopardize the passage of the measure through the Senate.

The motion to adopt the government resolution was agreed to on February 18, and on the same date the Old Age Pension Bill, incorporating the principles set forth therein, received its first and second readings. The bill was considered in committee of the House on March 3-4, and on March 4 it was read the third time and passed.

The debate on the measure in the Senate will be outlined in the next issue.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN QUEBEC

Issue of Order Number 2, Governing Laundries, etc., Outside Montreal District

THE Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec recently issued Order No. 2, governing laundries, dye works, and dry-cleaning establishments of the Province with the exception of the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island. (The text of the first order, which governs the same industry in Montreal and adjoining district, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1926, page 1195). Order No. 1 took effect on March 1, 1927, and Order No. 2 will become effective on April 16, 1927.

The following table shows the minimum rates of wages for various classes of employees in the province as fixed by Order No. 1 and Order No. 2.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN LAUNDRIES, DYEWORKS, ETC., IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Class of Workers	Order No. 1 Montreal City and District	Order No. 2 Rest of Province
	per week	per week
Experienced workers.....	\$12 00	\$9 00
Inexperienced workers over 18 years		
6 months at.....	10 00	7 00
6 months at.....	11 00	8 00
Apprentices under 18 years—		
6 months at.....	9 00	6 00
6 months at.....	10 00	7 00
6 months at.....	11 00	8 00

The length of the working period to which these minimum rates apply is defined as being the "regular recognized working period of the establishment." The same rules and conditions are attached to both orders as follows:

No worker, who begins as a young girl shall, after reaching the age of 18 years, receive less than the wages prescribed for an inexperienced worker over 18 years. If she has been employed in the industry for a year or more before reaching the age of 18 years, she shall be considered an experienced worker upon reaching the age of 18 years and receive not less than the minimum wage of experienced workers.

Maximum of Inexperienced Workers.—Not more than 35 per cent of the total of female employees in any establishment shall be either inexperienced adults or apprentices under 18 years of age.

Overtime.—Any female employee doing work in excess of the regular recognized working period of the establishment shall be paid for same at not less than the regular rates.

Lost Time.—Any female employee losing time during the regular recognized working period of the establishment will be paid proportionately for the actual number of hours worked.

Deductions for Absence.—No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned proportionately to the regular recognized working period of the establishment.

Waiting.—An employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

Permits.—The Board may issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged, or handicapped workers. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regu-

lations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers and employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems which this Order may concern.

Penalties.—Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine (i.e., up to \$50).

Posting.—Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place.

This Order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

New Act to be Effective on April 1

THE Workmen's Compensation Act, 1926, of the province of Quebec (Statutes, 1926, chapter 32), will take effect on April 1, 1927. The provisions of the new act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1926, page 324, in a review of the work of the session of the legislature last year. The recommendations of the commission appointed under an act passed at the session of 1922 to study the subject of workmen's compensation, which recommendations formed the basis of the new legislation, were outlined in the issue for February, 1925, together with the proposals of the labour representatives on the commission. The text of the new act is given below:—

AN ACT TO REVISE AND CONSOLIDATE THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

1. This Act may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1926.

DIVISION I Compensation

2. Accidents happening by reason of or in the course of their work, to apprentices, workmen and employees, engaged;

In the work of building; or in factories, manufactories or workshops;

In stone, wood or coal yards;

In lumbering operations, including the floating of timber;

In any transportation business by land or by water; or in loading or unloading;

In any gas or electrical industry;

In the business of building, repairing or maintenance of public roads, railways or tramways, waterworks, drains, sewers, dams, wharves, docks, elevators, bridges, or other similar work;

In mines or quarries;

In any industrial enterprise or yard, in which explosives are manufactured, used or kept, or in which machinery is used, moved by power other than that of men or animals, but only if such accident is caused by such machine or discharge of such explosives.

Shall entitle the injured person or his representatives to compensation as hereinafter determined.

3. The Government of the Province of Quebec and public and private corporation shall, on the same footing as individuals, be subject to these provisions whenever they come within one of the cases enumerated in Section 2.

These provisions shall apply likewise to commercial establishments, but only for accidents caused through an elevator, or machinery moved by power other than that of men or animals, to those in charge of same, or for accidents which happen in a workshop which is part of the enterprise.

4. A workman who usually works alone shall not be subject to liability under this Act from the fact of one or more other workmen casually working with him, or from the fact of the members of his family, who live with him habitually working with him.

This act shall not apply to agricultural industries, nor to navigation by means of sails, nor to domestic service.

5. 1. In the cases provided for in Section 2, the person injured shall be entitled:

(a) In case of total and permanent incapacity, to a life rent equal to two-thirds of his yearly wages;

(b) In case of permanent and partial incapacity, to a life rent equal to one-half of the sum by which his yearly wages have been reduced in consequence of the accident;

(c) After a permanent and partial incapacity, if the incapacity be aggravated by another accident, to a life rent equal to two-thirds of the sum by which his yearly wages are reduced by such aggravation.

These rents shall be due from the day on which the permanent nature of the incapacity is established;

2. In case of temporary incapacity, which has lasted less than seven days, to medical attendance;

If the temporary incapacity has lasted seven days or more, to an allowance equal to half his daily wages at the time, starting from the seventh day after the accident;

Such allowance shall be payable at the time and place where payment is usually made in the enterprise, but the intervals between payments shall not exceed sixteen days; it shall

not exceed twenty-five dollars a week nor be less than eight dollars (a week), save where the wages of the person injured are less than this, in which case it shall not exceed the amount of his daily wages.

3. When the accident results in death, a pension shall be paid, starting from the death, to the representatives, hereinafter designated, of the deceased in the order in which they are enumerated, and each degree excluding those following:

(a) To the surviving consort, not divorced nor separated from bed and board at the time of the death, provided the marriage took place before the accident, a life rental equal to twenty per cent of the yearly wages of the deceased.

If the deceased has left legitimate or legitimized children under sixteen years of age, the life rent to the consort shall be increased in the following proportions:

For one child, ten per cent of the yearly wages of the victim;

For two children, twenty per cent of the yearly wages of the victim;

For three children, thirty per cent of the yearly wages of the victim;

For four or more children, forty per cent of the yearly wages of the victim;

The rent shall be proportionally reduced as the children of the victim reach the full age of sixteen years.

In the event of re-marrying, the consort shall lose the right to his or her share of the rent, but shall continue to receive the portion allotted to the children.

Where the widow who is receiving a rent re-marries, she shall receive a final allowance equal to the rents for twelve months.

(b) To each child who is without father and mother, a rent equal to twenty per cent of the yearly wages, until he reaches the full age of sixteen years, the total of such rents not to exceed sixty per cent of the yearly wages.

(c) If there be no consort surviving or children, qualified to receive under the preceding sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) each of the ascendants and descendants, of whom the deceased was the principal support, shall receive a rent, payable to the ascendants for life and to the descendants until the age of sixteen, equal to ten per cent of the yearly wages of the victim, the total amount of the rents so allowed not to exceed thirty per cent, and each rent as the case may be, being reduced proportionally.

6. Accidents which are provided for by this act shall in addition entitle the injured person or his representatives, as the case may be:

1. For a period not to exceed six months, to all medical, surgical, pharmaceutical and hospital charges, according to a tariff approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; as well as to the charges of transporting the injured persons to the nearest hospital. In the case where there is more than one hospital, the injured person may select one of his own choice.

2. To the supplying and normal renewing during the same period, of prosthetic and orthopedic appliances the use whereof is deemed necessary and

3. In cases of death, to the actual funeral expenses, but to the extent of one hundred dollars only.

The employer must procure for the injured person, whose mother tongue is French or English, the services of a physician and, if re-

quired, of nurses speaking his language. Should he fail to do so, the injured person may provide them himself at the expense of the employer. The employer and the head of the enterprise, or the insurance company, as the case may be, may be sued directly by the physicians and hospital establishments who have had the care of the injured person, but if there is no agreement to the contrary, only to the extent of the sums fixed by the tariff.

7. The rents, allowances and compensation due under this act shall be inalienable and exempt from seizure.

The rents shall be payable every thirty days and not in advance, at the domicile of the person entitled thereto, or at any other place in the province indicated by him.

8. The yearly wages upon which the rent is based shall be, in the case of a workman engaged in the business during the twelve months next before the accident, the actual remuneration allowed him during such time, whether in money or in kind.

In the case of a workman employed less than twelve months before the accident, such wages shall be the actual remuneration which he has received since he was employed in the enterprise, plus the average remuneration received by workmen of the same class during the time necessary to complete the twelve months.

If the work is not continuous, the year's wages shall be calculated both according to the remuneration received while the work went on, and according to the workman's earnings during the remainder of the year.

In the case where the workman receives a fixed wage, any remuneration he may have received for overtime shall not be taken into account in calculating his yearly wages.

The yearly wages to be considered in calculating the rent shall not be less than six hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars.

9. The rents, allowances and compensation established by this act shall be at the charge of the injured person's immediate employer; but the head of the industry or enterprise for which such employer is acting as a contractor, sub-contractor, or otherwise, shall be jointly and severally liable with such employer, in favour of the injured person or his representatives, for the payment of such rents, allowances and compensation. If the judgment fixing a compensation is not complied with within fifteen days, the beneficiaries may sue the debtor's guarantee insurance company directly, to recover the amount of the judgment. The action taken against the insurance company shall be subject to a prescription of six months from the date of the judgment.

The head of the industry or enterprise, after having paid, may recover the amount so paid from the party responsible.

10. Every accident occasioning inability to work shall be reported to the Minister of Public Works and Labour by the employer or the authorized representatives of such employer within thirty days. This provision shall not apply to the Government of the Province of Quebec.

The report shall be in writing and contain all information required by the Minister.

Immediately after settlement of the compensation, the employer shall report in writing to the Minister and answer all the questions put in this connection.

Failure, without reasonable excuse, to make such reports shall render the employer liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, payable to the Crown and recoverable in the usual manner with costs, and, in default of payment of the fine and costs, the employer, and in the case of a corporation, the president and the manager thereof, shall be liable to an imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

The fine and imprisonment may be repeatedly imposed until the party condemned has furnished the Minister with the required reports.

The injured person and the attendant physician may give a like notice.

10a. Notice of an accident shall be given to the employer within thirty days, by the injured person or his representatives and by the physicians who attended him.

In default of such notice, the person injured, his representatives and the physicians are deprived of their right of action, unless they prove that they have been prevented from giving such notice for reasons deemed sufficient by the judge or the Court.

11. With the exception of the Crown, public corporations and railways under the control of the Parliament of Canada, no one can engage in the enterprises, operations or business mentioned in articles 2 and 3 of this Act, without having previously obtained from a fixed premium or a mutual insurance company, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a policy of insurance by which the insurer undertakes to perform the obligations imposed upon the insured by this Act, for any accidents of which his workmen or employees may be the victims by reason of or in the course of their work.

Such policy of insurance may, however, be replaced by a deposit in the office of the Minister of Public Works and Labour, or of the corporations, persons, or officers designated by Order in Council of a surety-bond, a sum of money or securities, or any other guarantee deemed sufficient to answer for the solvency of the person making such deposit and for the payment of the rents, allowances and compensation for which he may be liable under this Act.

The persons who fail to comply with the obligation imposed upon them by this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, payable to the Crown, and recoverable in the usual manner with costs; and, in default of paying the fine imposed and the costs; the person in default, and, in the case of a corporation, the president and manager thereof shall be liable to an imprisonment of not less than eight days and not more than thirty days.

The fine and imprisonment may be repeatedly imposed until the party in default has complied with the provisions of this section.

12. The debtor may, at any time, free himself from the duty of effecting the rental payments for which he is liable, by paying the capital of such rents to an insurance company, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, which shall in his place undertake the duty of effecting the rental payments at a rate fixed by Order in Council.

When the capital of the rents does not exceed five hundred dollars, it shall be paid over

to the injured person or to his representatives, and the payment of such capital shall free the debtor from the duty of effecting the rental payments.

13. 1. It is forbidden for employers, or owners of industries or enterprises to make any retention of any part of the salary or wages of their workmen or employees for purposes of insurance against accidents happening by reason of or in the course of their work, even with the consent of such workmen or employees.

2. Any agreement under which such a retention is made or authorized shall be null and of no effect.

3. In any case where such retention is made, the workman, apprentice or employee, in the three months following the termination of his contract of employment, may recover, before any court of competent jurisdiction, the amount so unlawfully withheld from his salary or wages.

Subsections 1, 2, and 3 of this section shall not apply to employees who individually and in good faith, take out supplementary policies of insurance and who give written orders to their employers to pay the premiums out of their wages or salaries.

DIVISION II

Liability

14. Apart from the action granted under this Act, the injured person or his representatives shall retain, against the authors of the accident, other than the employer, his servants or agents, the right to claim compensation for the damage caused, in accordance with the rules of common law.

The compensation granted them shall free to that extent the employer and the owner of the industry or enterprise from the obligations put upon them. Such action against the third parties responsible may even be exercised by the employer and the owner of the industry or enterprise at their own risk, in the place and stead of the injured person or his representatives, if such injured person or representatives neglect to avail themselves of it, within a delay of fifteen days after being put in default in writing.

15. Damages resulting from accidents happening by reason of or in the course of the work shall only entitle, as against the employer and the owner of the industry or enterprise, the injured person or his representatives, in the cases provided for in this Act to the compensation which it fixes.

16. The injured person shall be bound, not oftener than once a month, at the expense of the employer, if the latter requires him so to do, in writing, to submit to an examination by a practising physician chosen and paid by the employer, and if he refuses to submit to such examination or opposes the same in any way, his right to rents, allowances and compensation as well as any remedy to enforce the same shall be suspended until the examination takes place.

The person injured, shall, in such case, always be entitled to demand that the examination shall take place in the presence of a physician chosen by him.

17. Every agreement contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be absolutely null.

DIVISION III

Procedure

18. The Superior Court, the Circuit Court and the Magistrate's Court shall have jurisdiction in every action or contestation in virtue of this Act, in accordance with the jurisdiction given to them respectively, by the Code of Civil Procedure.

19. The fixing and recovery of the rents, allowances and compensation under this Act shall be effected notwithstanding article 117 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by a summary petition to one of the judges of the court of competent jurisdiction, whereof notice must be given to the adverse party at least six clear days before its presentation.

The judge before whom the parties appear shall have the widest powers respecting the fixing of the compensation provided by this Act, the summoning of witnesses and of any experts, as well as the taxation of all costs and the general conducting of the inquiry, and he may in particular:

(a) If he considers that no rights are prejudiced, render judgment immediately or

(b) Adjourn the case to a date which shall not be distant more than fifteen days, and shall then proceed, in or out of term, to hear and decide the matter summarily, and without having the evidence of witnesses taken in writing;

(c) At the request of any party, if he considers that the ends of justice will be better served, refer the case to the Superior Court and order the issue of a writ in the usual manner. The proceedings on such writ are summary and subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure respecting summary matters;

(d) In any case, no more than one expert witness can be produced on each side, on the initiative of the parties; decisions rendered by the judge in virtue of the foregoing provisions shall have the same effect as a judgment of the court.

The defendant, unless he wishes to invoke questions of law and special facts, is not obliged to plead in writing to the petition, all the allegations whereof he is deemed to have denied.

One of the parties, in all cases, may exact the taking of the evidence in shorthand, but the expense thereof shall be borne by him.

Settlements, arrangements, compromises and payments effected without the sanction of the judge of the court, saving the case of paragraph 2 of section 5, and the cases of section 6, are null *de jure*.

20. The advocates and attorneys representing the injured person or his representatives shall be entitled, as well in appeal as in the court of first instance, to the taxable costs only, adjudged against the opposing party; they cannot receive from their clients any retainer nor any fee or commission whatever, either directly or indirectly, arising out of the application of this Act, under pain of being guilty of contempt of court. They shall in addition be obliged to return all sums collected contrary to this prohibition.

21. Shall be null *de jure* and of no effect, all obligations contracted by the injured person or his representatives to remunerate the services

of an intermediary who undertakes to secure to the said injured person, or to his representatives, the benefit of the provisions of this Act.

Sums paid contrary to this provision may be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction.

22. Whenever the amount in dispute exceeds two hundred dollars, a final appeal shall lie, as to the question of law only, to the Court of King's Bench, before five judges, from judgments of the judge or of the court of first instance.

The appeal shall be taken within fifteen days from the rendering of such judgment; such appeal shall be heard, with precedence over other cases, at the first sitting of the court after the inscription and without a printed factum or record.

23. The court of first instance or a judge of such court, may upon petition, at any stage of the case, whether before judgment or while an appeal is pending, grant a provisional weekly allowance to the person injured or to his representatives.

24. There shall, even in the cases provided for in section 28 hereunder, be no trial by jury in any action taken in virtue of this Act.

25. The petition to recover any compensation provided for under this Act shall, as against all persons, be subject to a prescription of one year from the date of the accident.

26. A petition to revise the amount of the compensation, based on the alleged aggravation or diminution of the disability of the person injured or upon his death as the result of the accident, may be taken during the two years next after the date of the final judgment.

27. This Act shall not do away with any of the common law rights of action belonging to any persons who cannot avail themselves of its provisions.

28. Cases begun under this Act, may if it be afterwards established that its provisions do not apply in the circumstances, be continued and adjudged as an ordinary action at common law provided that the petition be so drawn up to permit thereof; and, for such purpose, the judge or the court may allow all lawful amendments.

29. Workmen, apprentices and employees who are engaged in this province to go and work outside, or their representatives, shall not be entitled to the benefits of this Act if they are entitled to the compensation provided for under the law of the place where the accident occurred.

30. Employers to whom this Act does not apply may place themselves under its provisions, if they enter into a written agreement for such purpose with their apprentices, workmen and employees individually.

During the period agreed upon, the respective legal rights and obligations of the signatories of the said agreement with regard to accidents happening by reason of or in the course of the work shall be governed by these provisions to the exclusion of any other law.

31. This Act shall not apply to cases begun before the date of the coming into force of this Act, nor to accidents which happened before such date.

32. Chapters 274 and 275 of the Revised Statutes, 1925, are repealed.

33. This Act shall come into force on the first day of April, 1927.

REPORT OF MANITOBA BUREAU OF LABOUR FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1926

THE Department recently received the eleventh annual report of the Bureau of Labour of the Department of Public Works of Manitoba for the 12-months' period ended April 30, 1926. The duties assigned to the Bureau include the compilation and publication of statistics and information relating to labour, and the administration of the following acts: The Bureau of Labour Act; Manitoba Factories' Act; Bake Shops Act; Shops Regulation Act; Minimum Wage Act; Elevator and Hoist Act; Steam Boiler Act; Building Trades Protection Act; Public Buildings' Act; Fair Wage Act; Electricians' License Act; Public Amusements Act (the licensing of cinema projectors); Fires Prevention Act.

The expansion of the Bureau's work since its inception in 1915 appears in a chart, which shows that inspections carried out under the various acts have grown in number during this period from 1,154 to 16,277. Orders issued under the same acts numbered 6,681 in 1925-6. Most of the orders for improvement were connected with safety and health, while a few dealt with child labour. Special attention was given to the safe installation and safeguarding of all mechanical equipment. Seventeen violations of the child labour provisions were discovered during the year, occurring in furniture, bedding, garment, printing, woodworking and unclassified plants. Orders to remedy these unlawful conditions were complied with in every case. Five applications were made to the Bureau for permission to work during the school holidays, three being granted and two refused.

Minimum Wages.—The Minimum Wage Board held 24 meetings during the fiscal year. As several complaints had been received of inadequate wages being paid and excessive hours being worked in hotels, restaurants, etc., throughout the province, at Winnipeg Beach and other summer resorts, it was deemed advisable to revise the regulations for hotels and restaurants. Accordingly, regulation No. 5, covering employees in hotels, restaurants, clubs, victualling houses and refreshment stands in all portions of the province of Manitoba, became effective on January 18, 1926. Thirty-nine claims for wages were adjusted and collection of several hundred dollars effected by the Bureau without resorting to prosecution.

Thirteen prosecutions were undertaken during the year under the Minimum Wage order governing restaurants, and one under the Steam Boiler Act. A conviction was obtained

in all these cases. Sixty-one complaints were received and adjusted by the Board during the year. Overtime permits were granted during the year to the number of 135.

Accidents.—The Bureau was notified of nine fatal accidents during the year, of which six were in factories, two in building, and one in connection with an elevator. Details are given of all these fatalities, showing the cause of each, as ascertained by the Bureau after investigation. In addition to these investigations, the Bureau complied with the request of the coroner, or of the Workmen's Compensation Board, to investigate four fatalities coming under legislation not administered by the Bureau. Special investigations were made into 197 industrial, 18 building, and nine elevator accidents. In all 4,115 accidents were reported to the Bureau during the year, of which 3,938 were industrial, 10 in connection with elevators, and 167 in building trades.

Accident Prevention and First Aid.—The report lays stress on the importance of safety work, and suggests an increase in the amount of the appropriations for this week. It says:—

"Serious as the economic effects for the community as a whole may be, far more serious are the sufferings of the victims themselves, and the benefits to humanity from safety work do not accrue to any one class of individual. Whilst the Bureau has accomplished much in this connection, it is felt that more time and attention should be given to this important subject, which involved two essential elements, i.e., safeguarding and education, both of which necessitates considerable detail work. Our appropriation for same is limited, but if additional funds could be procured, the Bureau would be in a position to carry on this work more effectively, particularly the educational features, i.e., by bulletin service and talks to the workmen and employers. Also the taking of photographs relative to accidents, illustrating the cause of same, which photos could be exhibited to both employees and employers, because it is a recognized fact that a large percentage of accidents occur through thoughtlessness and not deliberate carelessness, as some people would term it. There is no doubt whatever that the safety movement has come to stay. It is sweeping the whole civilized world, because it is making for the conservation of humanity. Safety work has a wide economic basis and every workman and employer from a standpoint of pure self-interest should do all in his power to attain the highest point of efficiency in this connection, because, after all, prevention is a benefaction whilst compensation is only an apology."

The need for first aid training and the placing of kits in industrial establishments is strongly recommended both as bringing immediate emergency relief, and as lessening

the risk of infected wounds. The report says:—

"We are convinced that 'first aid' is next in importance to the prevention of accidents; in fact, in some ways it is even of greater importance, because with all our efforts we can never hope to entirely eliminate accidents, but with efficient first aid promptly at hand the fatal tendencies of accidents can very frequently be arrested."

The aim of the Bureau, therefore, is to have men trained in first aid work distributed throughout the various industries, and with the object in view, greater effort was made to reach remoter plants and convince them of the necessity for this work. During the season, the following occupations were among those taking training:—

Blacksmiths, carpenters, box factory employees, inspectors, abattoir employees, care-takers, machinists, woodworkers, shipping clerks, warehousemen, cement factory employees, engineers.

Among the plants were included: The Canada Cement Company, Fort Whyte; Harris Abattoir Company, Limited, St. Boniface; Union Abattoir Company, Limited, St. Boniface; Welwood's Limited, Elmwood; Marshall Wells, Limited, Winnipeg; Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works, Winnipeg.

Sixty-five students attended these classes. The usual interest in the work was evidenced and maintained right up to the close of the classes. The forty-two students who presented themselves for examination were successful. The general beneficial effects of this training are appreciated throughout the industrial plants, but it is stated that there is still a wide field for further development in this particular phase of work.

Fair Wages under Government Contracts.—The schedules of rates of wages and working hours issued by the Bureau under the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba were reprinted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1926, page 504.

Unemployment Relief.—The report contains an appendix on unemployment relief in Winnipeg and other urban centres. The provincial government agreed to share the burden of relief with the municipalities on the following basis:—

- (1) Effective December 15, 1925, to assist in relief of persons, in excess of a normal number, having two or more dependents, by refunding the municipality one-quarter of the financial relief necessary.
- (2) To pay to municipality one-third of the excess cost of doing organized work in

the winter time as compared with the summer.

- (3) To pay to municipality one-half of the increased administration expenses due to relief measures.
- (4) To pay municipalities one-half of the cost of furnishing men with transportation to return to their homes, or to places where work could be found for them.

Supporting this relief work the Federal Government passed Privy Council Order No. 315 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1926, page 232), the Dominion Government agreeing to pay one-third of the cost of supplying food, shelter and clothing, also medical assistance, providing the Provincial Government would bear an equal proportion. The period was restricted from January 1, 1926, to March 31, 1926. The order also provided that the Federal Government would pay half of the cost incurred by the Provincial Government in unorganized districts.

The provisions of the Privy Council Order were conditional on the Provincial Government agreeing to pay at least one-third of the relief expenditure during the period of January 1, 1926, to March 31, 1926, and this was done in order that municipalities would be able to make a claim on the Federal Government.

The work was carried out along the lines of previous years, i.e., destitute families were provided with food and fuel, and in some cases it was necessary to pay rent. Vigorous efforts were made to try and obtain employment, and through these efforts quite a number of men were placed in farm jobs and in lumber camps. No relief was given single men, they being told that they would have to find jobs for themselves on farms or in camps, and in a number of cases single men were furnished with transportation.

It was necessary to relieve a number of destitute families in disorganized municipalities, and it was found possible to confine this relief to consignments of flour and rolled oats, promises being taken from those obtaining relief to work out the value of same in public work.

In spite of the relief necessary in disorganized districts, the total cost to the Provincial Government was only \$16,567.57, which is less than one-third of any previous year since 1920. Participation by the Provincial Government ceased on April 30, 1926.

In regard to the agreement made by the Federal Government, accounts were rendered for each municipality and for the expenditures in unorganized and disorganized districts.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE sixth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries of Saskatchewan, recently published, describes the Bureau's operations during the twelve months ended April 30, 1926. The functions of the Bureau, as prescribed by the Bureau of Labour and Industries Act of 1920, include the administration of the Factories Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Electrical Workers' Protection Act, the Employment Agencies Act, the Mines Act and the Minimum Wage Act. In addition to these administrative duties the Bureau is charged with the duty of preparing statistics of employment, wages and hours of labour; strikes and lockouts; labour organization; industrial relations; conditions of industrial employment and the natural resources of the province.

Saskatchewan was one of the three provinces in the Dominion in which no strikes occurred during the year.

Industrial Accidents.—The Inspecting Division of the department has recently been assigned the duty of investigating claims for compensation made by those employees of the provincial government whose occupations bring them within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. (No compensation board exists in Saskatchewan, where disputed claims for compensation are dealt with in the courts). The recommendations made to the departments concerned were invariably accepted, and were apparently satisfactory to the employees themselves, as no requests were made for reconsideration of the suggested settlements. It is noted that in connection with the work of the Highways Department, with a construction programme of over two million dollars, the amount paid in compensation was less than \$2,000, due, it is claimed, to the care exercised by those in charge of the work. The report gives details of the various industrial accidents thus disposed of during the year. Particulars are given also of the accidents which occurred in the factories and mines, and

in connection with building construction in the province.

The accidents and the time loss due to accidents in various industries reported under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Mines Act were as follows:—

ACCIDENTS AND TIME LOSS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1925-6

Trade or Industry	Fatal	Permanent	Temporary	Time lost in days
Building Trades.....	2	4	22	537
Electrical or Metal Trades.....	1	1	26	401
Lumbering.....	1	1	12	249
Mines (Coal).....	1	2	33	640
Food Preparation.....			65	570
Railways, Electric and Steam.....	5	13	614	12,582
Printing and Publishing.....			9	105
Woodworkers.....		2	2	62
Civic Employees and Public.....	2		3	919
Miscellaneous.....	2	1	51	1,041
	13	24	872	17,107

Attention is called to the danger in the mining industry from unguarded explosives. "Properly constructed magazines," it is stated, "for the storage of explosives are required not only by the Dominion law, but also by the *Mines Act* for this province and are of vital importance for the safe operation of any industry in which explosives are used. Magazines should be safeguarded as far as possible from fire hazard, and ventilated to prevent deterioration of the contents from moisture, which may effect the safety and efficiency of the explosive."

Manufacturing Industries.—The number of factory employees in the province in 1924, the last year for which such figures were available, is given as 4,152, these employees receiving in salaries and wages \$5,554,416, and producing goods of a gross value of \$36,313,932. Statistics of the ten leading manufacturing industries in the province for 1924 are given in the following table:—

EMPLOYEES, WAGES, ETC., IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN SASKATCHEWAN IN 1924

Industries	No.	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Flour mills.....	43	4,042,243	585	841,103	9,306,826	11,721,670
Butter and cheese.....	71	3,311,970	589	636,696	4,062,775	5,778,082
Printing and publishing.....	124	2,654,250	680	1,121,336	640,985	2,761,234
Electric light and power.....	116	8,397,101	404	553,506		2,071,933
Bread and other products.....	101	1,260,899	351	396,480	861,214	1,700,504
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	11	1,133,368	192	237,911	429,876	808,539
Dyeing and cleaning and laundry work.....	21	427,481	249	258,665	111,124	557,344
Aerated and mineral waters.....	12	462,867	47	69,232	101,876	296,900
Printing and book-binding.....	18	275,303	87	130,123	80,355	267,555
Sawmills.....	7	168,819	115	71,141	84,476	171,255
Total.....	524	22,134,301	3,309	4,316,193	15,679,507	26,765,044

Coal Mining.—The total production of coal in 1925 was 470,686 tons, a somewhat smaller figure than for the preceding year when weather conditions caused a greater local demand. The larger mines, it is stated, are now fully equipped to handle large production. Fifty-four mines were active during the year, employing on an average 371 miners underground and 123 labourers above ground. Seven electric coal cutting machines, and ten mechanical box car loaders were in operation. Nine mines were ventilated by centrifugal fans and 45 by natural means, 48 of the mines being operated by drifts or slopes.

Other Industries.—The Employment Service placed 70,556 persons in employment on farms during the year. The average wage for farm work was, for spring work, \$35 to \$55 a month; for harvesting, \$3.50 to \$5 a day; and for winter work, \$10 to \$25 per month. Apart from agriculture, the outstanding industry in Saskatchewan, the report mentions among the other industries of the province the non-metallic mineral group including clay products, sand and gravel. In the forestry industry there was a cut of nearly 24 million feet board measure, in addition to railway ties and cordwood, yielding a revenue of over \$80,000. In the winter of 1925-6 a total of 2,286 men were engaged in the lumber camps.

In the fur industry the estimated amount paid to trappers was nearly two million dollars. Inland fisheries are of considerable commercial importance, the principal product being whitefish and trout. The report states that this industry is but in its infancy and claims that the fish in the lakes of Saskatchewan are "sufficient to supply the needs of the whole continent."

Employment Service.—Particulars of the work of the Employment Service are given in regular articles in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Nine permanent offices are maintained in Saskatchewan, these being at Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Weyburn, Estevan and North Battleford. A teachers' exchange and clearing house is maintained at Regina. These offices work in co-operation with the similar offices in other provinces securing an interchange of workers for harvesting. The staff of the provincial service includes one general superintendent, 9 local superintendents, 10 clerks and 7 stenographers. The average cost of each placement was 67 cents.

Labour Legislation.—The report contains an outline of the new legislation enacted during the year, and of the legislative proposals

made to the provincial government by labour organizations, with an outline of the answers made by the responsible ministers.

Reference is made also to the amended Fair Wage clause of the province, the text of which was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1926, page 191.

Minimum Wages

The report gives statistics of employment in establishments coming under the orders of the Minimum Wage Board. The figures given are for the 12-months' period prior to the issuing of the new orders of the Minimum Wage Board in August, 1926, (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1926, page 872). The new orders increased the minimum rates for experienced employees from \$14 to \$15 a week in shops, and from \$13 to \$14 in laundries and factories and in mail order houses. They also reduced the number of working hours and included certain other new provisions favourable to the employees. Some figures in connection with the administration of the several orders in 1925-6 are given below.

Shops and Stores.—Number of firms, 199; number of employees, 999 (inexperienced, 300; experienced, 699); employees on piece work or part time, 76; employees on wages of \$15 and over, 579.

Laundries and Factories.—Number of firms, 57; number of employees, 266 (inexperienced, 74; experienced, 192); employees on piece work or part time, 3; employees on wages of \$14 or over, 149.

Mail Order Houses.—Number of firms, 3; number of employees, 285; (inexperienced, 53; experienced, 232); employees on wages of \$15 and over, 88.

All establishments except hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms.—Number of firms, 259; number of employees, 1,550 (inexperienced, 427; experienced, 1,123); employees on piece work and part time, 79; employees on wages of \$12, 104; of \$13, 108; of \$14, 142; of \$15 and over, 869.

Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms in cities.—Number of firms, 141; number of employees, 549 (inexperienced, 12; experienced, 537). Of these employees, 36 had no "extras," 14 of the number receiving wages of \$15 or over; 322 had board; 178 had board and room, and 13 had room only.

THE MINING INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1926

THE annual report on the mines of Nova Scotia, being for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1926, has been published recently by the Provincial Department of Public Works and Mines. It contains a full account of mining operations in the province, including statistics of the metalliferous and coal mines and quarries, with a description of each mine, and a directory of coal mines. Valuable papers on mining subjects are also included, among these being a report, prepared by Mr. F. H. Sexton, president of the Nova Scotia Technical College, on the International Conference on Bituminous Coal, held at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, in November, 1926.

The Minister of Public Works and Mines, in a prefatory note, calls attention to the increased consumption of Nova Scotia coal both within the province itself and in the St. Lawrence market, this increase being attributed in part to the prolonged coal strike in Great Britain. In pursuance of a vote of the Legislature at the last session, some equipment was added at the Technical College for the purpose of testing Nova Scotia coals. The intention is to ascertain the best conditions for combustion of the different grades of coal throughout the Province by actual tests under boilers for both steam and domestic purposes. A part of this apparatus consists of a Nova Scotia designed domestic furnace of the self-cleaning type. It is especially designed to use slack coals of the Province, and should the tests in regard to it prove satisfactory they will, the minister states, be in the fortunate position of having a Nova Scotia product for the particular use of cheap slack coals of the Province.

Two independent surveys of the gold mining industry were made during the year, resulting in a revival of interest in this subject. The conclusion is reached, however, that profitable production of gold in the province can be undertaken only by large companies having the funds required for blocking out and developing large bodies of ore. Several companies are now carrying on extensive prospecting, and there are hopes that the industry may show profits before long.

The Province of Nova Scotia is rapidly coming to the front as a producer of gypsum. The output has been growing steadily from year to year, until it has now reached over 600,000 tons an increase of 130,000 tons over last year. This mineral is one that is not reserved to the Crown, but passed with the land. At present most of the gypsum mined in the Province is exported in its raw state

to be calcined and manufactured chiefly into plaster outside of Nova Scotia, largely in the United States. Reference is made also to the possibility of future developments in connection with the lead ore and copper and zinc deposits.

The report of the Deputy Minister sums up the principal mining statistics of the year as follows:—

The number of men employed at the coal mines show the total to be 11,914, as compared with 11,652 of the previous year.

The total number of man days worked was 2,764,135, as compared with 1,688,744 in the fiscal year of 1925, which is an increase of 1,075,391 days.

The coal output for the year was 5,652,314 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year's output of 3,288,321 tons, an increase of 2,363,993 tons.

The coal sales for the year were 5,090,599 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year's sales of 2,893,608 tons, an increase of 3,196,991 tons.

The quantity of coal distributed for consumption in Nova Scotia during the fiscal year was 1,849,419 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year, 1,284,803 tons, an increase of 564,616 tons.

Shipments to the United States were 18,271 tons during the fiscal year, as compared with 2,280 tons for the previous year.

The shipments to the St. Lawrence markets in the fiscal year were 1,981,724 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with 807,505 tons for the previous year, an increase of 1,174,219 tons.

The report notes that the coal industry has again reached large proportions, and since the settlement of labour difficulties has shown great improvement, the prospects for steady work at the collieries during the winter months being very promising.

The quantity of coal supplied the Dominion Iron & Steel Company was 757,763 tons as against 370,061 tons in 1925, a large increase of 387,702 tons.

The quantity of coke manufactured in the Province this year was 453,228 tons; last year there were 198,926 tons showing an increase of 254,302 tons.

The quantity of tar manufactured from coal during the fiscal year was 6,634,031 imperial gallons, as against 2,973,108 gallons manufactured during the previous year.

The benzol gas, from coal manufactured for motor fuel, etc., during the year was 1,313,560 imperial gallons, as against 393,953 in

the previous year, showing an increase of 919,607 gallons.

1,351 ounces of gold was produced during the year, showing a decrease of 175 ounces as compared with last year.

1,016,604 silicate brick were manufactured during the past year. This is a decrease of 101,314, as compared with the previous year.

The mining and shipment of crude and calcined gypsum reached 607,116 tons for the fiscal year. This is an increase of 135,942 tons over the previous year.

The number and classes of workmen in the coal mines during the year were as follows:—

Average daily force—	
Surface..	1,928
Underground, cutting coal... ..	4,045
Underground, other labour.. . . .	5,451
Total man-days..	2,764,135

Miscellaneous employees	490
Total workmen	11,914
Total horses..	848

The number of short hours produced per man in 1926 is given as 554 in 1926, 319 in 1925, 369 in 1924.

Accidents.—Fatal accidents in the coal mines in the province during the year numbered 28. Of this number 23 were underground, 15 being due to falls of roof or face, and 5 were on the surface. The ratio of fatalities per 1,000 men employed was 2.35 in 1926, and 1.56 in 1925, and 2.05 in 1924. The corresponding ratio for mines in the United States is given by the United States Bureau of Mines as having been 2.87 in 1924.

ROCK-DUSTING IN ALBERTA COAL MINES

New Regulations providing against Danger of Coal Dust Explosions

REGULATIONS in connection with rock-dusting in coal mines have been issued in Alberta under the Mines Act of the Province, to be effective on and after May 1, 1927. These regulations follow inquiries instituted by the Provincial Government into the causes of two disasters which occurred in the Crows' Nest field, one at Hillcrest on September 19, when two miners were killed and much material damage was done to the mine; the other at Coleman, on November 23, when ten miners were killed.

Shortly after these disasters the Alberta Government invited Dr. George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, to investigate and report upon the conditions existing in the Hillcrest mines. Dr. Rice stated in his report that the amount of coal dust in the working places and levels in the Hillcrest mine and in many places in other mines in the Crowsnest district was appalling; moreover, it was extremely fine and dangerous dust. The very friable nature of the coal was most largely responsible for dust-making, but the method of using chutes and of dumping into the chutes was an unfortunate practice of the whole Crowsnest district. Concerns coal dust production. Some other method should have been tried, he suggested, such as the panel system with level room roads turned off engine planes, so as to take the cars to the face, or the panel longwall-retreating system using face conveyors, in some cases, retarding conveyors. Using these systems, the amount of coal dust produced and scattered would be greatly lessened; incidentally, there would be the important economic advantage of decreasing the breakage

of coal which might alone justify the change. Furthermore, cutting machines could be used which would greatly increase the percentage of lump coal over that produced by hand and air-picks. With such methods, the combating of the coal dust hazard by rock-dusting would be more easily accomplished.

In suggesting the use of rock dust as a preventive of explosion, Dr. Rice said: "I commend the proposals of your inspection service to call upon the coal mine operators of Alberta to rock-dust their coal mines. This method of explosion prevention was first proposed by the late Sir William E. Garforth, but not officially approved for many years. Rock-dusting was made compulsory in Great Britain in 1920, France in 1919, and Germany in 1926; also, recently, in British Columbia. It has been adopted in Nova Scotia by the British Empire Steel Corporation which produces most of the coal. In the United States, the federal government has no jurisdiction over mines and the Bureau of Mines makes recommendations only. Rock-dusting was recommended after extensive testing of all known practical methods 1908-1913. However, it was not until a series of coal-dust explosion disasters in 1922-1924 that many mine operators adopted rock-dusting. Now practically all the leading coal-mining states sanction the use of rock-dusting, and one state (Utah) compels its use. Rock-dust legislative measures are pending in a number of states. Most of the largest coal-mining companies in the United States have voluntarily adopted rock-dust and the movement is constantly growing. No coal mines in the United States or Europe which have been protected by rock-

dusting have experienced widespread explosions, although many ignitions of fire damp have occurred in various rock-dusted mines, which without this protection would, according to the testimony of the respective operators, have been swept by great explosions.

"Another report is being prepared by me, at the request of Mr. John T. Stirling, Chief Inspector of Mines, on the subject of explosion hazards and rock-dusting of coal mines, which will discuss these subjects and the application of the rock-dusting method. I will, therefore, not enlarge on the details in this report, but will state that the method can be efficiently used and the cost after the start is not high, but this cost will be influenced by the rapidity with which coal dust is made and the amount of incombustible matter in the road and rib dust.

"It is my recommendation that not only should your proposed regulations be closely followed, but the respective mine managements go beyond the letter of the draft of regulations recently discussed with the mine operators by Mr. Stirling at Blairmore in the matter of dusting rooms and employ rock in all parts of a mine or at least the use of 'in-closed rock-dust barriers' over the mouth of chutes."

Among other recommendations, Dr. Rice urges the general principle that old workings which cannot be daily inspected should be sealed with strong stoppings of concrete or masonry.

The text of the new regulations is as follows:—

REGULATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ROCK-DUSTING

1. The following regulations shall apply to all mines in which coal is worked.

2. The floor, roof, and sides of every road or part of a road which is accessible shall be treated with incombustible dust in such manner and at such intervals of time as will ensure that the dust on the floor, roof and sides respectively shall always consist throughout of a mixture containing not less than 50 per cent of incombustible matter:

Provided that parts of a mine in which the dust mixture on the floor, sides, timbers and roof contains at least thirty per cent of water, need not be treated with incombustible dust and provided also, that the obligation imposed by this regulation shall not apply in respect of any road or any part of a road if and so long as the natural conditions thereof as regards the presence of incombustible matter are found by tests made in accordance with these regulations to be such as to comply with the foregoing requirements.

3. The incombustible dust used for the purpose of the preceding regulation shall pass through a sieve of 28 mesh to the lineal inch and shall contain not less than 50 per cent by weight of fine material which shall be capable when dry of passing through a sieve of 200 mesh to the lineal inch (40,000 to the square inch).

4. For the purpose of determining the adequacy of the treatment the mine shall be divided into zones and a plan approved from time to time by the Minister, shall be kept at the mine, showing the number and location of such zones. In at least one representative place in each zone, sampling of the dust present shall be done during each calendar month.

(a) In addition sampling shall also be done when by visual inspection the dust in a stretch or zone of entry 100 feet or more in length appears to contain coal dust in an amount that may make the incombustible content of all the dust in that zone less than 50 per cent.

(b) The sampling shall be done in the following manner

(1) A groove six inches wide across the floor from rib to rib shall be made by scoop or other means in the loose fine material.

(2) A six-inch strip of dust shall be brushed from both ribs and the roof and also where the entry has timber sets from the top of one collar and six inches wide from any lagging.

(1) and (2) shall be gathered separately on canvas or oilcloth and the portions passing through a 28-mesh sieve shall be considered as representative of the respective parts of the dust present. Each part (1) and (2) shall be weighed separately to determine the approximate amount of respective dust per lineal six inches and then determination made of the incombustible content of each part.

(c) The percentage of incombustible matter in the samples shall be determined by the volumeter or by chemical analysis.

(d) Results of the tests shall be posted at the entrance to the mine and recorded in a book to be kept at the mine for the purpose. The book shall also show the zone and the location in the zone at which each sample was taken.

5. Before any part of a road is dusted for the first time with incombustible dust, it shall be cleaned as thoroughly as possible of all combustible dust.

6. No dust shall be used for the purpose of complying with these regulations of a kind which may be prohibited by the Minister on the ground that it would not be effective or that it would be injurious to the health of persons working in the mine.

7. In the foregoing regulations "road" includes all roads of any description in the mine to within thirty feet of the coal face but rooms, offices, stables, engine, motor, transformer and pump rooms shall not be deemed to form part of any road.

8. In isolated panels in which no exposed electric circuits or non-permissible motors are used, and in which only permissible safety lamps and permissible explosives are used, protection may be given by rock-dusting the entries and by rock-dust barriers at each entrance and exit.

(a) An "isolated panel" is a separate portion of a mine, consisting of one or more room headings surrounded by a continuous pillar except where connected with the rest of the mine by not more than two sets of haulage and airway entries.

(b) Where rock dust barriers are installed, the amount of dust used shall be at least 100 lbs. per square foot of average cross section of entry, at the barrier zone.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

THE annual report of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, for the year ending March 31, 1926, has been published recently. Some account of the origin and functions of the National Research Council was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1926 (pages 558-9). It was established in 1916 to co-operate with the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in developing such studies throughout the British Empire. The Canadian Council was incorporated under an Act passed in 1924, its purposes being as follows: To promote the utilization of the natural resources of Canada; to undertake researches with the object of improving the technical processes in the industries of Canada, and of discovering processes and methods which may promote the expansion of existing or the development of new industries; to undertake researches with the view of utilizing the waste products of said industries; the investigation and determination of standards and methods of measurements; the standardization and certification of the scientific and technical apparatus and instruments for the Government service and for use in the industries of Canada; the investigation and standardization, at the request of any of the industries of Canada, of the materials which are or may be used in, or of the products of, the industries making such a request; to undertake researches, the object of which is to improve conditions in agriculture.

It is the purpose of the National Research Council in establishing a system of scholarships to develop, in Canada, a corps of highly trained research men for service not only in Canadian universities and technical schools, but also in the industries, in the technical service of the Federal and Provincial Governments and in agriculture. Three classes of scholarships are awarded by the Council, namely bursaries, studentships and fellowships, having an annual value of \$750, \$1,000 and \$1,200, respectively.

The report on the work carried on in the last fiscal year states that it has been possible for the Council, at a comparatively small cost to the public treasury, to so stimulate research work in Canada as to enable it to build up as active and as effective research organization as it is possible to establish on a voluntary service basis. This has been accomplished through a policy of enlisting the co-operation of existing research organizations and trained scientific investigators, and of

utilizing fully the equipment which they possess, in the prosecution of co-ordinated researches. The Council has in many cases granted partial assistance to enable these organizations to secure the services of research assistants or necessary special equipment, thus ensuring the prosecution of approved work. At the close of the year under review, fifteen associate committees were in active operation under the auspices of the Council. The membership of these committees was composed of 228 persons who, without remuneration, gave of their time and experience in furthering the work of the Council. During the same period there were also in progress under the auspices of the Council, in various Canadian laboratories spread from Halifax to Vancouver, forty-two specific investigations, each of which was directed, without remuneration, by a Canadian scientist possessing special qualifications to undertake the particular research work entrusted to him.

In addition to the above, during the past year, forty-five persons who had graduated from a university with distinction in science and many of whom had several years' experience in post-graduate research work were undergoing further post-graduate training in scientific research in the laboratories of various Canadian universities under National Research Council scholarships. Each of these scholarship grantees worked under the supervision of an approved member of the staff of the university where he was located, who co-operated without remuneration to this end.

The total research organizations actively at work under the auspices of the National Research Council during the year 1925-26 numbered 389, of which number 314 persons served without remuneration.

Through the International Research Council and its various unions, the National Research Council of Canada is enabled to keep in close touch with the development of scientific thought and progress throughout the civilized world.

The National Research Council is the official adviser of the federal government on scientific questions, and is frequently called upon through the Department of External Affairs, to pass judgment on important international questions of a scientific nature, such as, for example, communications from the League of Nations regarding a proposed Convention on the Protection of Scientific Property, a communication from the World's Metric Standardization Council regarding a

scheme for world metric standardization, a report from the Colonial Research Committee of Great Britain, a report from the Imperial Economic Conference regarding research, a request for financial assistance in the publication of the International Tables of Constants and Numerical Data of Chemistry, Physics, and Technology, and several requests for co-operation in finding qualified candi-

dates for British Scholarships available to Canadians for post-graduate work in Great Britain.

The total revenue which the National Research Council received from all sources during the fiscal year 1925-26, was \$138,573.74. Of this amount \$135,000 was voted by Parliament for the work of the Council.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour of Great Britain in November, 1925, "to consider, in the light of experience gained in the working of the unemployment insurance scheme, what changes in the scheme, if any, ought to be made," published a report in February. The chairman of the committee was the Right Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, the members being chosen as representing the interest of employers and workers, as well as those of the general public, including a member conversant with poor law administration and two chairmen of local employment committees. The committee reached its findings unanimously, the report stating that this result was obtained by the spirit of compromise, and should enhance the value of the recommendations, and bring to the unemployment insurance system a stability "that hitherto it has sadly lacked."

The report established the fact of a general agreement that the risk of unemployment should be insured. All the witnesses who appeared before the committee recognized, and the committee themselves shared the view, that an unemployment insurance scheme must now be regarded as "a permanent feature of our code of social legislation."

The report contains an historical review of unemployment insurance, tracing its genesis from the action of the friendly societies and trade unions in the nineteenth century to the original statute of 1911 (the National Insurance Act, Part II), which was applied to certain selected trades covering about two and a quarter million manual workers. The review explains the principles of the Act of 1920, which for the first time extended the insurance scheme to substantially the whole of the employed population, excepting agriculture and private domestic service, and it shows how, immediately after the passing of this Act, the post-war depression in trade led to various modifications.

Alleged Abuses of the "Dole."—After a reference to the recommendation of the first of the International Labour Conferences, con-

vened in 1919 at Washington by the International Labour Organization, to the effect that each country should establish a system of unemployment insurance, the committee dealt with the allegations so widely made that the unemployment insurance system is subject to widespread abuse. The conclusion reached is as follows:—

It is true that a certain number out of the 11½ millions of insured persons have received relief to which they had no claim. But it is equally true that these cases are relatively few, and that result is, we think, due to the vigilance with which the ministry, while dealing fairly with the genuine claimant, guards against abuse.

The report refers to the special precautions taken by the ministry in this regard, and to an investigation in 1925 which showed that of the claims to benefit current at the time well under five per cent were considered to have been wrongly allowed, and of these it is observed that many were the subject of a legitimate difference of opinion between the officers who had conducted the investigation on the one hand and the local employment committees and officers of the ministry who had admitted them on the other. The cases here mentioned are not cases of fraud, in regard to which the committee point out that the number is almost negligible.

The committee recognize, however, that there are latent in all compulsory schemes of unemployment insurance subtle tendencies to abuse, and that "no system can claim to be completely satisfactory which does not by its corrective provisions succeed in neutralizing these tendencies."

A Contributory Scheme.—On the question of whether an insurance scheme should be contributory or non-contributory, the committee considered the formulation of a non-contributory scheme to be outside the scope of their inquiry. Six special conditions are laid down as requisite in a rightly planned contributory scheme. They are that the worker's contribution must be moderate; the

extent of the benefit must not tempt the insured contributor to improvidence when in receipt of good pay; the benefits should be definitely less in amount than the general labourer's rate of wage, so that there must be no temptation to prefer benefit to work; the mobility of labour must not be unduly restricted; there must be no deterrent to emigration for those who would be benefited by a life overseas; and, subject to these conditions, the scheme should be as attractive as, on an actuarial basis, it is possible to make it.

The report next sets forth the outlines of a permanent unemployment insurance scheme as follows:—

(1) *Unemployment Fund*.—There should be an unemployment fund, subscribed in equal proportions by employers, employed, and the state, of amounts actuarially certified to be sufficient to enable the outgoings in benefits and administration to be met over a trade cycle.

(2) *Scope*.—The classes of persons to whom the scheme is to apply should be substantially the same as under the present scheme. It should be compulsory on them and their employers.

(3) *Rates of Benefit*.—There should be paid from the unemployment fund benefits at the following weekly rates:—

Men	17s.
Women	15s.
Adult dependants (not more than one for any insured contributor)	7s.
Dependent children under the age of 14	2s.
Young men aged 18 to 21	10s.
Young women aged 18 to 21	8s.
Boys aged 16 to 18	6s.
Girls aged 16 to 18	5s.

(4) *Conditions for the Receipt of Benefit*.—A claimant for unemployment benefit should be entitled to it, subject to a waiting period of six days, provided—

- (a) that at least 30 contributions have been paid in the previous two years in respect of him; and
- (b) that he is genuinely seeking work but unable to obtain suitable employment, and is capable of and available for work;
- (c) that he is free from the disqualifications for benefit, showing particularly,
 - (i) that he has not left his employment voluntarily without just cause or been dismissed for misconduct;
 - (ii) that he is not affected by the trade dispute disqualification.

In the case of juveniles, the payment should be conditional on attendance at an ap-

proved course of instruction, where such instruction is available.

(5) *Contributions*.—The normal contributions payable by each of the three parties should be at the following weekly rates:—

Men	5d.
Women	3½d.
Young men aged 18-21	4d.
Young women aged 18-21	3d.
Boys aged 16-18	2½d.
Girls aged 16-18	2d.

(6) *Administration*.—The scheme should be administered by the Ministry of Labour through the medium of the employment exchanges. Decisions on claims to benefit should be subject to an appeal to the Courts of Referees and in certain cases to the umpire. Where benefit has been paid for a lengthy period, the claim should be specially reviewed by the Court of Referees.

The cost of administration should be a charge on the fund, save that, if it exceeds in any year one-eighth of the contributions, the balance should, as at present, be paid by the exchequer.

Trade Cycles.—The committee was advised by the government actuary that the foregoing scheme was "actuarially sound in the sense that the incomings and outgoings of the fund over a trade cycle will balance. The exact length of the trade cycle is a thing which has not been and perhaps cannot be accurately determined, but this uncertainty does not vitiate the arrangement by which the balancing of the fund is secured. All that is necessary is that the scheme shall commence in such a cycle. So commenced, its income and expenditure have been fixed so as to balance over a period of from 10 to 15 years, including good, bad and average experiences of employment. If unemployment is light in the earlier years of the period, then a reserve will be accumulated to be expended in the later years against heavy unemployment, which is to be expected if the average figure is right. Conversely, a deficit occurring in the earlier years would be met by advances from the exchequer carrying interest as in the existing scheme, to be repaid out of the excess of income over expenditure in the later part of the period. It is impossible, of course, to predict with certainty that the experience anticipated will actually occur. Even actuaries are not prophets. But in order that neither a surplus nor a deficit should reach unwieldy proportions, we recommend that there be an actuarial inquiry into the position of the fund every five years.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Ontario Locomotive Engineers

The provincial legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, composed of delegates from all locals in the province of Ontario on the Canadian National lines, Canadian Pacific railway, Wabash railway, Michigan Central, Père Marquette, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and Algoma Central Railways, held one of its most important sessions in Toronto on February 17-26, 1927.

Some of the questions taken up were as follows: (1) Motor bus and truck competition, as they affect earning power of railways, and the appointment of a commission to handle this matter; (2) Preventive measures to avoid accident to vehicles and pedestrians at railway crossings at grade; (3) Workmen's Compensation Act; (4) Mother's Allowance Act; (5) Income Tax Act; (6) The appointing of practical men as inspectors of locomotives and railway appliances, under the railway commission or civil service of Canada.

The board recommended that a pension plan for employees be adopted by all railways.

A resolution was adopted, for presentation to Premier Ferguson, supporting the request for increased exemption from income tax. During the discussion on this resolution, strong exception was taken to the action of the Municipal Association in opposing this bill. Exception was also taken to the opposition of the Motor League in opposing the stop law at railway crossings to prevent accidents.

Hon. Peter Heenan, Federal Minister of Labour, formerly a vice-president of the provincial legislative board, addressed the meeting.

The officers elected, who will be the representatives of the board for the next three years, are as follows: Chairman, J. S. Crawford, Sarnia; first vice-chairman, F. W. Logan, Brockville; second vice-chairman, A. J. Campbell; secretary-treasurer, G. T. McLaughlin, Smiths' Falls.

Ottawa Civic Employees' Union

A delegation from Federal Union No. 15, Civic Employees, composed of President T. J. Curley and Corresponding Secretary Rod Plant, waited on the Ottawa city Board of Control on February 24 and presented requests for holidays for certain classes of civic employees. The attention of the board was drawn to a resolution which had been adopted by the city council on June 15, 1925, on the subject of holidays for civic employees, the

interpretation of which has been the subject of much correspondence between the Board of Control, the Commissioner of Works, and the Civic Employees' Federal Union No. 15. The resolution specified that the privileges of holidays or sick leave to the extent of one week each year be granted to regular or year-round employees. Owing to the difficulty experienced in the proper interpretation of this resolution, the delegation suggested that it be amended or rescinded, and another substituted which would more clearly define who was a regular employee; and with this end in view they submitted the following proposals: (1) That an employee who has been in the employ of the Corporation of Ottawa for a period of five years or more, who follows the occupation as a regular means of livelihood, and remains in the city's service so long as there is work for him, should be entitled to the benefits as provided; (2) that where the services of such employees are to be dispensed with because of lack of their particular class of work, they should be transferred to such other work as they are competent to perform, irrespective of the department of the civic service in which this work is obtainable; and that this arrangement be carried out on the basis of seniority.

Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada

A delegation representing the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada laid before the Government at Ottawa on February 25, certain resolutions that were adopted at the congress held at Sherbrooke last September (The proceedings at this congress were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1926, page 980). The Dominion Government was represented by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour; the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; the Hon. J. H. King, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Health; and the Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General.

The delegation made the following requests:—

1. That the executive of the Federation be given a hearing before the parliamentary committee charged with the framing of the old age pension bill;

2. That article 501 of the Criminal Code be amended so as to permit peaceful picketing during a strike;

3. That an act authorizing the registering of trade union labels be passed;

4. That the 8-hour day be extended to women working in the various industries;

5. That a committee composed of representatives of the government, industry and workers, be formed for the purpose of examining and suggesting any changes which may be made in the regulations governing the dry-docks Champlain and Lorme, at Lauzon;

6. That a representative of the Federation of the Catholic Workers of Canada at the international labour conference at Geneva form part of the Canadian labour delegation.

Mr. Heenan stated that these requests would receive careful consideration. In regard to the first request, however, the delegates were informed that the parliamentary committee on Old Age Pensions completed its work in 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, page 580).

Vancouver Electrical Workers' Union

The Electrical Workers Union, No. 213, Vancouver, B.C., on February 21, by unanimous vote suspended one of its members for violating the new union rules. This was the first suspension under the by-laws which call for the registration of all unemployed members in the office of the union. It is provided that members are not to solicit work, but are to be sent to jobs from the union headquarters. This by-law was ignored by a member who solicited and obtained work without the sanction of the union, with the result that he was suspended for three months.

Halifax Trades and Labour Council

The Halifax District Trades and Labour Council recently submitted to the Government of Nova Scotia a memorandum featuring the following suggested amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Nova Scotia: (1) Increase of the weekly compensation maximum to 66½ per cent of average earnings;

(2) Increase of minimum weekly payments to \$8; (3) Increase of the basic average yearly earnings to \$1,500; (4) Increase of the monthly allowance to widows and invalid widowers to \$40; (5) Increase of the monthly allowance to children to \$10; (6) Increase of the monthly allowance to widow or invalid widower and children to \$80; (7) Increase of the monthly allowance in case of dependent children to \$20 for each child, not to exceed \$80; (8) Increase of the monthly allowance where compensation is payable to persons other than those afore-mentioned to \$40, and not to exceed \$60; (9) Increase of the allowance to widows remarrying to \$25 per month for 25 months; (10) Provide for full medical and surgical aid; (11) Increase of the funeral allowance to \$100; (12) Addition of a clause to provide for frost bite.

In addition to the above the Halifax District Trades and Labour Council recommended: (1) The enactment of legislation for Old Age Pensions in event of Federal Parliament passing such a law; (2) The appointment of a board to make effective the provisions of the Minimum Wage Law for women, now on the statutes.

The Late Narcisse Arcand

Mr. Narcisse Arcand, at one time Fair Wage Officer of the Department of Labour, died at his residence, 4320 Berri St., Montreal, Que., on February 14th, 1927. The deceased first identified himself with the labour movement in 1900, when he became a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Since joining the Brotherhood he held many important offices, being president of the district council, secretary of the district council and general organizer for his union, having held the latter position for twenty-two years. For many years he represented his local at the conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

A survey was recently made in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania of the age of presidents and vice-presidents, actively engaged in the United States in the conduct of 100 large organizations in the fields of industry, finance, transportation, telephone and telegraph communication and banking. The result showed that the administration of the leading business and industrial organizations is in the hands of men whose average age is about 60 years. The youngest executives

were found in the banking group, their average being 55-56. Among the industrial organizations the average age of presidents is 59½ years, and that of the vice-presidents 57½, while the presidents of the country's principal railroad systems average 63½, and the vice-presidents 62½. Oldest as a group are the financiers, whose average age is slightly more than 64 years. Included in this group are the active heads of great financial organizations, the activities of which are far wider and more varied than those of the average bank.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Canadian National Safety League

THE Canadian National Safety League recently published its eighth annual report, describing the work accomplished during the year 1926. The national organization co-ordinates the work of the various provincial leagues, which include the Ontario Safety League, an older organization, which is now in the fourteenth year of its existence; the province of Quebec Safety League; the Maritime Safety League (covering the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick); and the Manitoba Safety League. The national body moreover carries on general safety work throughout the Dominion. In addition to financial aid and co-operation in safety propaganda rendered to the provincial leagues the Canadian National Safety League conducts work in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, in so far as these places can be reached from the head office at Toronto. The league receives valuable assistance in its work from other public bodies, organizations and from public officials, including public libraries, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, fire and police chiefs, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific railways, fire and forest rangers, etc. By these means wide distribution of safety literature is made throughout Canada. During the past year the Dominion Government continued its annual grant of \$10,000 to assist in the work of the league.

While the league aims at reducing the number of general accidents (including automobile accidents, drownings, etc.), a large part of its work is in furthering the work of preventing industrial accidents, much of the safety literature being sent to manufacturers throughout Canada. Referring to this side of the safety campaign, Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, referred at last year's annual meeting of the Ontario Safety League to the indirect benefits of safety work; for although the actual number of accidents showed an increase over the previous year due largely to a better system of accident reporting, the compensation had been decreased by half a million dollars. In this way the effects of the work was evident, he said, though the actual results could not be shown by statistics.

Safety Campaign in Ontario

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario will hold their 1927 Safety Convention at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on May 9 and 10. The programme

committee has already arranged for an excellent programme and has included among the list of speakers Mr. A. O. Dawson, Vice-President, Canadian Cottons Limited, Montreal; Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., Chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board, Toronto; Mr. H. L. Broomfield, General Motors of Canada Limited, Oshawa; and Mr. Louis Blake Duff of Welland.

Mr. W. S. Campbell of the Canadian General Electric Company, is chairman of the Committee on Safety Convention and Mr. F. M. Kimbark, President of Business Systems Limited, Toronto, is Vice-Chairman. The Committee has adopted for its slogan for the 1927 Convention, "1,000 Delegates from 100 Towns and Cities".

At a meeting of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, held at Toronto in February it was decided to make a renewed effort to secure the adoption of the "Safety plan of 1921" generally throughout the province. This plan, it was claimed, had opened up a new era of accident prevention. It was evolved in 1921 by Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Associations. Industries in Essex County were among the first to adopt it, and the success that has attended its operation suggested a renewed effort to secure the general adoption of the scheme. The new plan was explained in 1921 as follows.—

The reorganization of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, as to personnel, is divided under two heads: office staff and inspection staff. The re-organization of the office staff has taken place in part and will be completed gradually.

The inspection staff consists of six inspectors, experienced with the associations from about nine months to five years. The inspectors in most cases, were appointed because of their knowledge of certain classes of industry and the hazards thereof. The result of this has been that each inspector has specialized in his own particular industries, and, in most cases, appears to have studied the physical side of prevention only.

The enormous sums paid out for compensation each year call for drastic action and it is recommended that the present system of inspection should be thoroughly revised by placing an inspector in charge of a designated section of the province, having six, seven or eight such sections under a resident officer with an office and a stenographer.

A man so placed would become a centre for all safety work in his section. He would

become a part of the community life and could devote his whole time to teaching and reaching safety, continuing the inspection work as part of his general campaign.

These inspectors or local secretaries would report once each week to headquarters by mail and once each month in person for a round-table conference.

Penalizing "Unsafe" Employers

The Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association at their tenth annual convention, held recently at Toronto, considered the Workmen's Compensation Act in its application to the lumbering industry. The payroll in the industries in Class 4 (which includes planing mills, sash and door factories, manufacture of wooden boxes, etc.), for the past five years, has run about \$11,000,000 per annum. The lowest rate of assessment in Class 4, namely, 10 cents, is paid by plants which only assemble baskets made largely of wood, industries carrying on the assembling, only, of carpet sweepers largely of wood, industries which assemble only, brushes and brooms, industries which manufacture lacrosse sticks, hockey sticks, and tennis rackets, and firms who finish mouldings of picture frames. The highest rate in the class, namely \$2 per \$100 of payroll, is charged on the manufacture of boxes and packing cases and the manufacture of baskets, largely of wood, including veneer manufacturing. The following figures give the total payroll, the total compensation costs in Class 4 and the average rate over the whole class for the past five years:—

Year	Payroll	Compensation costs	Average rate
	\$	\$	\$
1921.....	11,453,000 00	217,711 23	1 90
1922.....	11,210,000 00	195,042 56	1 74
1923.....	10,952,000 00	194,082 55	1 77
1924.....	11,533,000 00	184,835 84	1 60
1925.....	11,464,000 00	200,004 35	1 74

It was reported that at a general meeting of the directors of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations held in Toronto on October 21, 1926, the directors went unanimously on record as approving in principle an additional rate of assessment for those plants who maintain for their own purposes a known hazard. The square head on the jointer was used as an example. Inspectors, in making commendations for round heads, were sometimes met with the argument that the employer could not afford to purchase a new head and in some other cases the inspector was told that work of all kinds could not be done on the round head. In both of these

cases it is assumed that the employer for his own purposes is continuing a known hazard and a memorandum regarding this whole situation is being prepared for the Workmen's Compensation Board.

"Safest Mill in Canada" Contest

About a year ago the *Pulp and Paper Magazine* offered for annual competition a silver shield as a trophy for the "Safest Mill" in the Canadian pulp and paper industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1926, page 144). The winner last year in Class A (having more than 60,000 payroll hours) was the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company at Kapuskasing, Ontario, with the Laurentide Company, of Grand'Mère, Quebec, as runner-up; the winner in Class B (having less than 60,000 payroll hours) was Don Valley Paper Company, at Toronto, with the Beauharnois, Quebec, Division of the Howard Smith Paper Mills in second place. Mills in every province of Canada in which paper was made took part in the competition and some very interesting records were made. The *Pulp and Paper Magazine* points out that besides helping to create an additional desire for carefulness in the performance of regular duties on the part of the workmen, and for increasing safeguards and reducing hazards on the part of the companies, the contest had the further result of introducing a standard form of reporting accidents that may eventually be a factor in co-ordinating safety work throughout the industry.

The publishers announce that the contest is again open and will be open from year to year; and that the period of competition is from July 1 to December 31 inclusive.

Copies of the regulations for use on bulletin boards, and report forms, as well as subsequent bulletins and further information can be had by addressing the editor of the *Pulp and Paper Magazine*, Gardenvale, Quebec.

Danger of Ethyl Gasoline

Dr. J. G. Cunningham, of the Ontario Department of Public Health, who has been making investigations concerning ethyl gasoline, reports to Hon. Forbes Godfrey that, apart from manufacture and blending, the practical dangers to workers at service stations and garages are: 1. Contact with the fluid, as at filling stations, and to a lesser extent in garages and repair work. 2. Inhalation of lead dust wherever spills and splashes of the fluid have dried. 3. Exposure to exhaust fumes. Where ethyl gasoline is used the exhaust may contain lead in the form of very finely divided particles of lead, which,

unlike the carbon monoxide in the fumes, does not diffuse rapidly, but hangs in the air. Garage workers employed all day in such atmosphere could easily inhale dangerous amounts of lead, and the ordinary dangers of any car owner running his engine in an unventilated inclosure are increased by the addition of lead to his fuel.

Precautions recommended by Dr. Cunningham are that pumps and containers should be labelled "Ethyl gasoline containing tetra-ethyl lead," and that both workers and the public should be warned against skin contacts and against the use of ethyl gasoline for cleaning or any other purpose than motor fuel. Dr. Cunningham further says they should be warned against the increased danger from exhaust fumes, and in repair shops and filling stations, etc., special attention should be paid to ventilation and prevention of dust.

So far as the blending is concerned, Dr. Godfrey is now satisfied that the blending process as now done by automatic machinery at Sarnia is safe.

Warnings suggested by Dr. Cunningham have been sent out by the Provincial Department of Health.

Bulletin on Silicosis

The Department of Labour of the State of New York recently published a special bulletin on silicosis, the expectation being that a law will be enacted in the near future to afford compensation to industrial workers who are exposed to the hazard of this disease. The bulletin is intended for the use of physicians, containing information as to the diagnosis and treatment of the disease, together with a résumé of the literature on the subject. Silicosis has been the cause of a number of deaths among certain groups of industrial workers, and in the past has often been unrecognized and entered as fibroid phthisis, pulmonary tuberculosis and bronchitis. In compiling this résumé of the literature of silicosis the aim was to make only those references from medical literature in detail which are likely to be of assistance to the general practitioner. It is claimed that there is ample evidence that as a result of a careful study of silicosis the number of cases to be so diagnosed will increase.

By an amendment of 1926 to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act silicosis was added to the list of compensable industrial diseases (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 450).

Report on Health Risks in the Textile Industry

The Workers' Health Bureau (New York) has published a preliminary report on medical examinations conducted among a representative group of textile workers of Passaic and vicinity (New Jersey). It was found that out of 404 workers 78 showed evidence of respiratory disturbances. This number included 25 cases of positive and 20 of suspected tuberculosis.

The New Jersey textile workers show 6 times the amount of tuberculosis found by Dr. George M. Price in examinations of 50,000 garment workers in 1923—the rate for garment workers being 1 per cent. Tuberculosis among the New Jersey textile workers is 3 times the amount, or 6 per cent, as against 2 per cent, or 11 cases, found among furriers in a study of 542 workers made in New York City by Dr. Louis I. Harris in 1915. The percentage of tuberculosis among printers is 1.2 per cent, as against 6 per cent among textile workers. It is pointed out that the workers in all these groups are engaged in indoor occupations with industrial hazards—heat, dust and fatigue—largely controllable. These factors have a direct relation to the rate of tuberculosis in a trade, as have also the question of long hours, low wages and speeding up. In three of the industrial groups—garment workers, furriers and printers, known for their high rate of tuberculosis, progress has been made in steadily reducing the number of cases. Garment workers, furriers and printers are strongly unionized and have made steady gains in increasing wages, shortening hours and improving shop conditions.

The reduction of tuberculosis in these trades, it is claimed, proves that the textile industry need not be necessarily hazardous. Further proof that industrial tuberculosis can be controlled is brought out in statistics of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, which show a decrease in deaths from tuberculosis in eight of the most dangerous trades in the State of New Jersey during the period (1909-1918), while the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis among textile workers actually increased.

Among the 404 workers examined 77 were engaged in the dyeing and finishing of textiles. In this occupation the number of employees, including men, women and boys in the United States is estimated at about 11,000. Not one of the 77 dye workers examined by the Workers' Health Bureau was free from physical defects. Even the workers who had only been employed a few months complained of constant coughs and colds; 3 of the group had

active tuberculosis and an additional 7 showed symptoms extremely suspicious of tuberculosis; more had bronchitis, pleurisy or asthma; 11 of the 77 were found to have heart disease; 1 out of every 10 complained of severe irritations of the eyes, nose or throat; almost one-third had rheumatic or muscular pains; over one-third were no longer able to digest their food, complaining of acid belching, cramps, nausea and frequent vomiting; over one-third had frequent headaches, 17 per cent were nervous, and 23 per cent had high blood pressure, and almost 7 out of every 10, 63.5 per cent, showed moderate or marked destruction of the red colouring matter of the blood, called *anæmia*.

Dr. Alice Hamilton, consultant to the Bureau, commenting on the report, says:—In reading the report of the Workers' Health Bureau one gains a vivid impression of an industry which has inherent and well-recognized health hazards, but which is apparently carried on without any regard to these hazards. The unhealthful conditions described as existing in these dye works are almost entirely preventable. The dyeing industry is unhealthful: because of the use of poisonous substances, chiefly in bleaching and in mordanting, and in the use of the dye aniline black, which contains aniline oil; because of the production of steam, the excessive wetness of floors and apparatus; because of the great heat required for drying; because of the sudden changes of temperature to which the workers are subjected, especially in winter. These evils can be done away with almost completely in modern, decently conducted dye works, through the introduction of modern apparatus and methods of ventilation, dry, cool, comfortable dressing rooms and lunch rooms, the control of poisonous compounds and the shortening of hours of work, when contact with poisons or exposure to heat is unavoidable. The atmosphere described in these plants resembles that of the tropics, heavy humid heat. No sane man would go to the tropics and try to keep up his normal rate of exertion, he would know that breakdown would be sure to follow. Yet here tropical conditions are reproduced and men are expected to carry on as if they were working under normal conditions and for ten, even, even twelve or more hours per day. It is no wonder that the physical examinations have revealed no single worker in robust health."

Use of Paint Spraying Machines

Mr. E. G. Sheibley, chief engineer and superintendent of the Safety Department of

the California Accident Commission, gives the following information in regard to the correct use of paint-spraying machines:—

When lead paint is being applied by means of a spray the workman should so control his nozzle as to restrict the spray to as small an area as possible. A minimum of paint should be released at one time so as to reduce to a minimum the paint cloud which always develops. The workman should also stand to the windward and out of the cloud. Great care must be taken to keep the spray from coating the skin, and working clothes should never be worn off the job. Great cleanliness should be exercised and smoking should be prohibited. Hands which have come in contact with lead paint should never be brought to the eyes or mouth, as lead poisoning may result. Users of the paint spray should provide themselves with a long handle of sufficient length to keep them out of the paint cloud. As a result of investigation it is found that, while a certain amount of lead paint is being used with paint spraying machinery, the majority of sprays used do not contain lead or poisonous materials, which fact eliminates the poisoning hazard.

Very few cases of occupational diseases are reported from the manufacturers of paint, particularly from the larger concerns. This is due to the universal realization of the hazard of handling poisonous materials which go to make up commercial paint. The larger companies provide showers and lockers and consistently enforce strict adherence to a prearranged system of hygiene, which apparently is effective in protecting employees against disease. Employers have consistently provided exhaust systems which provide ample and sufficient ventilation and guard against the possibility of the breathing in by employees of poisonous fumes or dust.

An inquiry recently carried out by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics in work on behalf of the staff in various branches of manufacturing industries, and in commercial and transport undertakings, shows that there has been a considerable development in industrial medical work, and that the provision of adequate hospital facilities is now much more general than when the last inquiry into the subject was made about ten years ago. Workmen's compensation laws have undoubtedly been an important factor in the development of industrial hospital services.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, on the application of the Railway Association of Canada, has amended the General Train and Interlocking Rules so as to authorize a standard practice of utilizing marker lamps not lighted so as to indicate the rear of trains during daylight hours, instead of flags as formerly.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Machine Shop Work at the Collegiate Institute and Vocational School, St. Catharines, Ontario

IN reviewing the activities of the machine shop at the Collegiate Institute and Vocational School, at St. Catharines, the machine shop instructor states that the most outstanding feature at the present time is the fine type of student workers in the shop and the enthusiasm that is shown by them towards their work. This applies equally to the regular day technical students and to the evening school students. At the present time there are about two hundred and ten students taking classes in machine shop practice, seventy-five of these being evening school students. The evening school classes in the machine shop this winter have been so large that additional instructors had to be secured and the classes arranged so that on some nights the shop is used by two classes in succession.

The first year day students are at present making a very serviceable machinist's hammer, while some have commenced turning up a lathe centre. Those who are doing bench work are making a pair of pliers. The second year students are working on various projects such as toolmakers' clamps, toolmakers' vise, book-ends or luggage carriers. The third year students are each making a very useful screw-jack and are also machining a number of tool slides for small lathes. The senior students are also called upon to do any repairs or maintenance work that may be required either for the machine shop itself or for any of the school equipment. This often involves a great deal of work, but it is all good practical experience. A new group project which is well under way is the making of three sensitive drill presses. The complete detail drawings are being made in the school drafting department and the patterns for the castings are being made in the woodworking department, and all the machine work will be done in the machine shop.

The school has received excellent reports from those employers who have engaged graduates from the machine shop. Most of these students secured their positions through recommendations from the school.

A Study of the First 100 Apprentices in Pittsburgh's Part-time Apprentice Training Course

The following report respecting apprentice training in Pittsburgh, Pa., by Mr. Wesley M. Rossier, supervisor, appeared in *Industrial Education Magazine* of December, 1926.

In October, 1925, the two vocational schools in Pittsburgh and a number of the leading industries together put into operation a scheme for part-time apprentice training similar to plans in operation in several other cities. Nearly 100 carefully chosen pupils were placed in industry as regular apprentices for periods of two weeks of shop work alternating with two weeks of school work, two boys together holding one job. The plan adopted requires that the boys shall be at least 16 years of age and physically qualified for the given trade, that they shall have completed the eighth grade and a year of school shopwork with good average rank, and that they are willing to become tradesmen in the employ of the company which provides them with training. The minimum entrance wage is placed at \$12 per week, with an increase of \$1.50 per week every six months until the apprentice begins to work full time.

The plan has proved very successful, and many employers have expressed a desire to employ as full-time apprentices the boys who are working for them on part-time, as soon as they have reached the age of 18 and have completed a year of part-time apprenticeship. In the opinion of the supervisor this combination of school training and industrial work is giving the apprentices a broader training and is placing a better-educated class of workers in the industries.

Vocational Guidance in Industry

The following article by Mr. S. Lewis Land, Educational Director of the National Trade Extension Bureau, Evansville, Indiana, appeared in the *Vocational Guidance Magazine* of February, 1927.

One of the foremost problems in industry to-day is that of adjusting the young worker to his work. Guidance consists of assisting in choosing, preparing for, entering upon, and progressing in a vocation. Schools have probably given more attention to the first two steps in the guidance program, and have possibly neglected the last two phases of the work. Any scheme of guidance which does not make provision for systematic follow-up and supervision of the young worker in employment is incomplete. This responsibility is not with the school alone. It is a joint responsibility between industry and the school.

Industry is more and more taking upon itself the responsibility of providing accurate and reliable information concerning what it has to offer. Trade associations are being organized in the more important trades and in-

ustries. These trade associations maintain educational departments. One of the responsibilities of the educational departments of these associations is to gather, interpret, and make available accurate and reliable information concerning the trade or industry represented. This information contains data as to the nature of the work, duties and responsibilities, possibilities and requirements, advantages and disadvantages, remuneration and hours of work, and the like. Industry can under a service both to the public school and the young worker—as well as to itself—by making available reliable information for present and prospective young workers.

Technical Education in New Zealand

The following article appeared in the Educational Supplement of the *London Times* of Dec. 11, 1926.

In New Zealand those educational activities which are included under the heading "technical" are probably not so well defined or so clearly demarcated from other educational efforts as is the case of Great Britain. Technical education in New Zealand has come to connote all those aspects of educational work which are administered by the Technical Branch of the Education Department, and certainly include many which are not "technical" in the generally accepted meaning of the word.

As New Zealand is almost wholly a pastoral and farming country, its secondary industries, though not unimportant, are small. If the commercial, transport, and distributing groups are included they do however provide work for a considerable part of the population. Certain secondary industries are very highly developed, and though having outputs sufficient for home consumption only produce articles which in design and workmanship compare favourably with similar articles manufactured in the recognized industrial centres of the world. As an example of this may be mentioned machinery and utensils used in the dairying industry. Other important secondary industries are those connected with housing, e.g., carpentry and joinery; cabinet and furniture making; bricklaying and masonry; plumbing and gas fitting; with the application of electricity to the home; with engineering, repair and upkeep of automobiles, railways, ships; civil engineering, including construction of roads, bridges, and reclaiming land from swamps and marine lagoons. The building trades, in which large numbers of both men and women are employed, is also an important group.

The Apprentices Act.—There are at present some 23 technical schools throughout the Dominion, 15 of which also provide full secondary day courses for boys and girls, and in respect of these courses are known as "technical high schools." Of the technical or trade classes properly so called, giving instruction to apprentices or journeymen, the greater number are to be found in the large centres at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, and such trade classes are held almost exclusively in the evening. This is not regarded as an ideal state of affairs, and partly to obviate this difficulty an "Apprentice Act" was passed in 1923 to regulate the conditions of employment and education of young persons apprenticed to a skilled trade. Provision was in that Act made for attendance of these young persons at technical schools for instruction in vocational and general subjects during the day as part of their trade training. No great advance has yet been made along these lines, owing largely to the cost of the specialized apparatus and machinery necessary for this type of instruction and the difficulty of determining the proper allotment of such cost as between the Government and the employers of labour concerned.

Little provision has hitherto been made for advanced instruction of university standard in applied science and technology; but there are courses in engineering, civil, mechanical, electrical, and mining, at Canterbury College, Christchurch, and somewhat similar ones at Auckland University College. It has generally been found advantageous for advanced students in technology to complete their training abroad, either in Europe or America.

The technical high schools differ one from the other considerably according as to whether they are situated in large towns where only provision is made for secondary education of the more academic type or whether they are only post-primary schools in a country town or district. In the former case the work attempted tends to be more vocational in character, while in the latter a bias is given to science applied to agriculture for the boys and to domestic arts and science for the girls. In addition to this a considerable amount of "educational patching" is done by technical schools of all grades, whereby young people and adults may strive to make good the more obvious gaps in their educational equipment. Provision is made for manual training in woodwork, metalwork, and domestic arts for a large proportion of the older children attending the primary and secondary schools,

and this provision is generally very highly valued by pupils and parents.

Training of Teachers.—On the professional side New Zealand has no institutions for the training of teachers of handicraft and technology, although the desirability of doing something in this direction has been discussed, but no practical solution has yet been put forward. As a rule the teachers are drawn from one of two sources—university graduates in science who have learned to a greater or lesser degree to apply their knowledge to the needs of industry, and the more thoughtful type of artisan who, having the necessary personality and energy, has studied as far as he is able the sciences underlying the particular craft he exercises. There is undoubtedly an unsatisfied demand for teachers and administrators in large technical institutions who, in addition to good cultural qualifications, have a specialized knowledge of such industries and the sciences underlying them as are being or are capable of being actively developed in the Dominion. Teachers have a strong professional association known as the Technical School Teachers' Association, which while guarding carefully the interests of its members has rendered good service generally to the cause of education.

The following statistics, taken from the current annual report, may prove to be of interest. The population of New Zealand in 1924 (exclusive of Maoris), was 1,300,000. In the year 1925 there were 45 centres at which technical classes were held; 15 technical high

schools; 5,132 students in technical high schools and 12,966 in other classes; and 274 full-time assistant teachers, in addition to a large number of part-time teachers. The total expenditure by Government on technical education in the financial year in question was £209,183, working out at a cost per head of population (exclusive of Maoris) of 3s. 3d.

A system of "free places" enables any pupil who has satisfactorily completed the primary school course to attend a post-primary school, either secondary or technical, for a period of five continuous years, subject to satisfactory progress being made. Provision is further made for those pupils who have passed the matriculation of the University of New Zealand and have completed a one year's post-matriculation course of study in certain approved subjects to receive free university education. Such students may be awarded bursaries for maintenance, while attending university courses in agriculture, home science, engineering, dentistry, and medicine. It will thus be seen that the broad highway from the primary schools to the university is an accomplished fact in New Zealand, and statistics show that a very considerable proportion of the youth of the Dominion takes advantage of the facilities offered for higher education. The returns available indicate that about 80 per cent of the pupils entitled to free secondary education actually enter upon full-time secondary courses, and that about 18 per cent of these pupils find their way finally to the universities.

The British Coal Situation

During the months of December, 1926, and January, 1927, the international coal situation has been reverting slowly towards the conditions obtaining before the British coal-stoppage of May 1, 1926. The home demand was being fairly well satisfied in the United Kingdom by the end of January, and, while coal was still arriving in greater or less quantities from Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Spain, South Africa and even India, owing to the operation of long-term contracts concluded during the stoppage, yet the British export trade had revived and British coal was already competing effectively in some of its former German and other European markets.

During December, district agreements were being worked out in Great Britain which re-

sulted in a number of changes in wages and hours. In Scotland the eight-hour day was re-established; in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and South Wales, the eight-hour day, with seven hours on Saturday; in Lancashire a similar arrangement, but with only six hours on Saturday; in Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire, the 7½-hour day.

By January 8, 966,700 mineworkers were again in employment, as against an average of approximately 1,100,000 before the stoppage. An effort was being made in certain coalfields to organize a Miners' Industrial Union in place of the former Miners' Federation of Great Britain. It is stated that the numerical strength of the Union has reached nearly 9,000 men from 30 collieries.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its thirty-fourth session in Geneva on January 28. Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, in Geneva, attended the session on behalf of the Minister of Labour as one of the Government representatives. Note was taken of the gratifying progress which is being made in the ratification of International Labour Conventions, the number of such ratifications having now reached 215.

The Director supplied information with regard to the international situation of the eight-hour-day question and the possibilities of ratification by Germany, France and Great Britain of the Convention of the International Labour Conference on this subject.

A report was received of the visit which Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director, had made during the past fall to Canada and the United States (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1926, page 1113).

Proposed Maritime Conference, 1928.—The Governing Body considered the resolution adopted by the ninth session of the International Labour Conference, last June, on the subject of the possible summoning in 1928 of a special Maritime Conference, which should deal more especially with the question of the international regulation of hours of work on board ship. A lively discussion took place, in the course of which the representative of the British Government and the members of the employers' group proposed the postponement of the matter to the next session of the Governing Body. This proposal having been rejected, the Governing Body decided by 13 votes to 9, with one abstention, to give effect to the recommendation adopted by the Joint Maritime Commission on January 22, and to place provisionally on the agenda of a Maritime Conference which would be held in 1928 the question of the international regulation of hours of work on board ship. A final decision on the subject of the summoning and the agenda of this Conference will be taken at the next session of the Governing Body.

Agenda of the 1928 Conference.—The Governing Body was next called upon to decide the final agenda for the ordinary session of the Conference in 1928. In order to avoid overloading the program for this session, which will possibly be followed by the proposed Maritime Session, it was decided to place on its agenda only the question of the

prevention of accidents, including those caused by the coupling of railway rolling-stock.

Intellectual Workers.—A suggestion was made by Mr. de Michelis, representative of the Italian Government, in favour of the establishment of a permanent committee on intellectual work. The Director was authorized to prepare a report on this subject for consideration at the next session of the Governing Body.

The next session of the Governing Body will be held in Geneva on March 31 and following days.

Joint Maritime Commission

The Joint Maritime Commission of the International Labour Organization at a meeting in Geneva from January 20-22, 1927, adopted a resolution by seven votes to five recommending the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to include the question of the regulation of hours of work on board ship in the agenda of a maritime session of the Conference in 1928. The opinion of the Commission was requested, in conformity with a resolution of the 1926 Conference, on the advisability of including the question of the regulation of hours of work on board ship in the agenda of a maritime session of the Conference in 1928.

The shipowners' representatives declared that it did not appear to them to be possible to apply the eight-hour day in a uniform manner aboard ship, and they were therefore not in favour of bringing the problem now before an international conference. They contended that the Peace Treaty had dealt with the eight-hour day only as an ideal to be attained, and that the special and complicated conditions of maritime navigation made it impossible at present to alter the established system in order to comply with general principles.

The seamen's representatives pointed out that the reduction of hours of work in the merchant marine was contemplated so long ago as 1919 by the Washington Conference, and further that the question now was that of giving effect to a resolution formally adopted by the Conference last June, to the effect that the possibility of the international regulation of hours of work in ships should be considered, and not that a strict rule of eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week should be established forthwith. The principles laid down by the Washington Conference, as well as the interests of economic peace and social

progress, demanded that maritime undertakings should not be behind industrial or agricultural undertakings, but that they should endeavour, in their turn, to reduce hours of labour according to suitable rules.

Some of the members of the Commission stated that the application of the Eight Hour Act in the French merchant marine had led to a more rational organization of work, and that its results had been, on the whole, favourable.

A favourable reception was given by the Commission to the idea of including in the agenda of the next Maritime Conference, with a view to a recommendation, the question of conditions under which seamen live in the ports. The Commission approved also of the plan of inquiry proposed by the International Labour Office with regard to conditions of work in sponge-fishing and pearl-fishing.

The Commission unanimously proposed that two other questions should be placed on the agenda of this session, namely, (1) the protection of seafarers in case of sickness, including the treatment of the injured on board, and (2) the improvement of the conditions of life of seamen in ports.

It was decided to suggest to the Governing Body that the number of members of each group—shipowners and seamen—should be raised from five to seven.

Germany and the Hours Convention

According to the German press, the statement of principles on which the Federal Chancellor recently came to an agreement with the National Party, in connection with the formation of the new government of Germany, embodied a declaration on social policy which included the following:

The next step in this direction is to create an extensive body of law for the protection of the workers, special consideration being given to miners. Such legislation, while based on German conditions, should fix hours of work, including Sunday rest, in accordance with international agreements. On the basis of such legislation, the German Government is prepared to ratify the Washington Convention at the same time as other industrial countries of Western Europe. Until this law comes into force, any unsatisfactory conditions with regard to hours of work should be remedied by transitional and emergency measures. Social reform must also be promoted internationally, particularly in co-operation with the International Labour Office.

In this connection attention may be drawn to an article published in the February issue of the *International Labour Review*, in which Dr. Feig (Ministerial Councillor in the Federal Ministry of Labour, and representative of the

German Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office) gives an account of the origin, general principles and main provisions of the Labour Protection Bill presented to the Federal Minister of Labour at the beginning of last December to the Provisional Federal Economic Council and the Federal Council.

The Bill is intended to make it possible to ratify various Conventions, in particular that on the eight-hour day. In the German view, however, ratification is impossible until German legislation has been brought into agreement with the Convention to be ratified. This means that the Labour Protection Bill must be passed by the Reichstag, and also that no amendments can be allowed which make ratification impossible. The ratification of the Hours Convention is further dependent on the adoption of a Mining Act to regulate the hours of underground miners, which is now being drafted. After that, ratification by Germany may be expected, subject to ratification by the other chief industrial states as well.

Holland and the Hours Convention

In the Netherlands, a bill which in effect would authorize the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention was introduced some years ago, but has not yet been proceeded with. The Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry in a memorandum in reply to the report of the Second Chamber of the States General on the budget for his Department for 1926-27 recalled that when this Bill was introduced it was definitely stipulated that ratification should be effected only on condition of ratification by a sufficient number of States whose competition in the industrial world was to be feared. The minister holds that, failing the fulfilment of his condition, and having regard also to certain of the detailed provisions of the Convention itself, it is not yet possible to proceed to ratification. At the same time, he declares that the Netherlands will continue to act in the spirit of the Convention.

The Pacific Coast Coal Freighters, Limited recently brought actions against two insurance companies to recover upon two policies of marine insurance for the total loss of an insured vessel which was unseaworthy through being overloaded. The British Columbia Supreme Court found in favour of the plaintiff, ruling that it was no defense against such action that the vessel in question was overloaded, where such overloading was done without the knowledge or privity of the owners.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1927, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

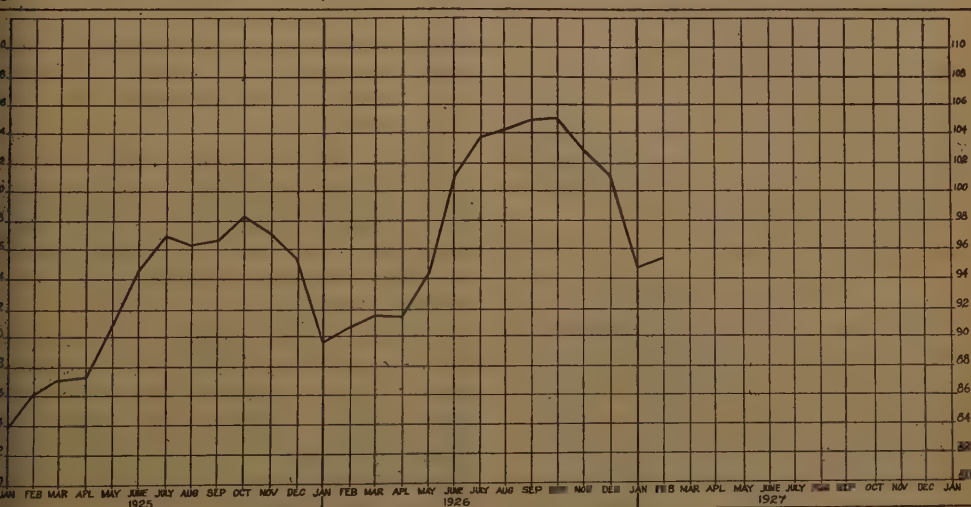
HERE was an increase in employment at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected to some extent by inventory shutdowns, and more so by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. Employment, however, was much greater volume than on the same date in any of the six preceding years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,817 firms, whose staffs aggregated 88,887 persons, as compared with 784,484 on January 1. The index number stood at 95.4 on the date under review, while in the preced-

tractions in manufacturing, coal-mining, transportation and trade, caused a considerable falling off in employment in the Maritime Provinces. The situation, however, continued to be slightly better than on the corresponding date last year, although moderate gains were then indicated. Statements were received from 484 firms employing 64,656 workers, compared with 66,941 on January 1, 1927.

Quebec.—The recovery in Quebec caused the reinstatement of practically the same number of workers as at the beginning of February, 1926, when employment was in much

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



g month it was 94.8 and on February 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 it was 80.7, 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively.

Substantial recovery was shown in manufacturing, and logging also reported improvement. On the other hand, construction, trade and transportation registered large seasonal declines.

Employment by Economic Areas

There were reductions in employment in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces but elsewhere the tendency was upward.

Maritime Provinces.—Large losses in construction, together with less extensive con-

struction, especially the textile, tobacco and beverage, pulp and paper and rubber industries reported considerable improvement; logging and mining were also busier, but there were pronounced declines in construction, trade and transportation. The working forces of the 1,276 co-operating employers aggregated 223,940 persons, as against 221,054 in the last report.

Ontario.—Important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, lumber and textile factories. Logging also reported heightened activity. On the other hand, trade, construction and transportation were seasonally slacker. According to data received from 2,676 firms, their staffs rose

from 323,536 at the beginning of January to 328,462 on the date under review. This increase was rather smaller than on February 1, 1926, but the index then was over four points lower.

Prairie Provinces.—The curtailment in employment in the Prairie Provinces involved fewer workers than on the corresponding date last year, when the index stood at 90.7, as compared with 97.2 on February 1, 1927. Statistics were tabulated from 762 employers whose staffs declined by 3,411 persons to 103,558 on the date under review. The food, lumber and iron and steel industries reported reductions, as did transportation, construction and trade, that in the groups last named being of a seasonal character. Logging, pulp and paper and textiles, however, registered improvement.

British Columbia.—The additions to staffs recorded at the beginning of February exceeded those noted in the same month in 1926, but employment then was slightly more active. The working forces of the 619 reporting firms aggregated 68,271, an increase of 2,287 workers over their January 1 staffs. There was considerable recovery in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber, pulp and paper and metal industries. Logging also showed important gains, but there were losses in trade and construction.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

Employment by Cities

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, four—Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor and the other border cities, and Vancouver—registered improvement, while in Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg the trend was downward.

Montreal.—Manufactures in Montreal showed substantial recovery, especially in the textile, tobacco and iron and steel industries; seasonal losses in trade, construction and transportation, however, reduced the general level of employment. Data were received from 692 firms employing 105,930 workers, as compared with 105,727 in the preceding month. This gain exceeded that registered on February 1, 1926, when the situation was less favourable.

Quebec.—According to returns received from 89 firms in Quebec, they decreased their staffs by 341 persons to 8,807 at the beginning of February; construction showed the greatest seasonal losses, but trade and transportation were also slacker. The index was higher than on the corresponding date last year, when no general change was shown.

Toronto.—Following the very marked activity incidental to the Christmas and New Year season there was a considerable falling off in employment in trade on February 1, which more than offset large gains in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, food, textile, tobacco and beverage factories. Construction also released employees. The result was a reduction of 472 persons in the forces of the 772 co-operating firms, who had 96,565 employees. Practically no change was recorded on February 1, 1926, but employment was then in much smaller volume.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing was busier, while trade showed some curtailment, according to 125 firms employing 9,404 persons. The index was rather higher than on the corresponding date last year.

Hamilton.—The situation in Hamilton showed no general change; manufacturing was quiet, while transportation afforded rather more employment. Statistics were tabulated from 200 employers with 28,298 workers, or almost the same as at the beginning of January. Employment was in greater volume than on February 1, 1926, although gains were then indicated.

Windsor and other Border Cities.—Substantial improvement was noted in the Border Cities, where 4,380 persons were reinstated by the 89 reporting firms, who had 10,991 employees. The level of employment was practically the same as on the corresponding date last year.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg showed contraction; trade and construction recorded reduced activity, while manufacturing was busier. Returns were tabulated from 284 employers, whose payrolls declined from 27,748 on January 1 to 27,342 on February 1. The situation was much more favourable than on the corresponding date a year ago.

Vancouver.—The metal, food, construction and transportation groups reported expansion, while trade was seasonally slacker. A combined working force of 24,020 persons was reported by the 227 firms making returns, who had 23,240 employees in the preceding month. Employment was rather more active than at the beginning of February, 1926, when improvement was also indicated.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

The revival in manufactures on February 1 was more marked than on the corresponding date of 1926 and the index was nearly five points higher. Statements were tabulated from

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
1921							
Feb. 1.....	90.1	96.3	90.4	88.1	93.7	87.2	84.8
1922							
Feb. 1.....	78.9	78.6	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3	73.0
1923							
Feb. 1.....	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	85.0
1924							
Feb. 1.....	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
1925							
Jan. 1.....	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1.....	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1.....	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	84.3
Apr. 1.....	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	81.9
May 1.....	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1.....	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1.....	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1.....	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1.....	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1.....	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1.....	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1.....	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
1926							
Jan. 1.....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.3	105.5	116.6	93.9
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.8	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1.....	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
1927							
Jan. 1.....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1.....	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	92.2	102.5	90.7
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at Feb. 1, 1927.....	100.0	8.2	28.4	41.6	13.1	8.7	56.9

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Feb. 1.....	86.2		88.5	95.7	86.0		89.0	85.8
1924								
Feb. 1.....	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
1925								
Jan. 1.....	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1.....	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
March 1.....	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1.....	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1.....	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1.....	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1.....	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1.....	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1.....	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1.....	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1.....	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1.....	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.8	91.5	110.7
1926								
Jan. 1.....	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1.....	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	95.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1.....	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1.....	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1.....	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1.....	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1.....	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1.....	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1.....	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1.....	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1.....	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1.....	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
1927								
Jan. 1.....	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1.....	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Relative weight of employment by cities as at February 1, 1927.....	13.4	1.1	12.2	1.2	3.6	1.4	3.1	3.0

3,729 manufacturers employing 448,417 operatives, compared with 433,027 in the preceding month. The most marked recovery was in iron and steel, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, distilled and malt liquors and rubber works. Animal food, building material and musical instrument factories, on the other hand, showed seasonal losses in personnel.

Animal Products—Edible.—There was a further though much smaller decline in employment in this group at the beginning of February; the reduction was also less than on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was considerably lower. Statements were tabulated from 154 firms employing 14,471 workers, as compared with 14,

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

Industries	¹ Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924	Feb. 1 1923
Manufacturing	116.1	90.7	87.5	85.9	79.3	84.9	85.0
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	90.1	89.2	84.6	84.7	81.1	80.1
Fur and products.....	0.1	76.1	82.3	78.1	73.1	92.7	83.4
Leather and products.....	2.3	82.3	80.7	75.9	74.8	80.5	84.7
Lumber and products.....	5.1	82.3	77.8	81.5	75.5	79.7	83.2
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.8	82.8	79.1	85.1	79.0	85.5	85.8
Furniture.....	1.1	96.8	80.1	81.6	75.2	75.2	80.7
Other lumber products.....	1.2	77.3	73.0	73.4	67.8	70.3	79.2
Musical Instruments.....	0.4	71.5	75.6	61.4	57.7	63.9	74.7
Plant products—edible.....	3.2	91.0	90.6	91.3	86.3	87.4	85.8
Pulp and paper products.....	7.1	109.6	107.0	103.2	96.7	99.7	96.5
Pulp and paper.....	3.6	118.4	114.2	108.3	98.1	103.1	97.4
Paper products.....	0.8	93.3	90.5	88.3	86.3	88.8	89.0
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	104.7	104.0	102.1	98.4	99.4	98.0
Rubber products.....	1.7	94.8	89.3	91.2	76.6	71.6	77.1
Textile products.....	9.3	94.6	91.2	91.6	85.8	86.6	89.5
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.5	111.0	108.1	107.2	99.3	94.6	103.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.9	103.5	101.9	96.8	86.7	90.3	92.5
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.8	74.1	68.8	73.2	70.6	75.7	75.6
Other textile products.....	1.1	101.8	97.4	99.8	98.0	95.4	90.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.6	103.2	90.9	90.3	93.8	100.3	90.5
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	103.0	111.3	103.3	150.3	113.2	98.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.8	84.5	79.7	80.7	78.9	85.0	86.4
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	87.9	91.3	74.1	66.5	81.5	82.3
Electric current.....	1.5	121.9	123.0	118.6	125.0	116.9	110.9
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	133.8	134.1	116.1	116.5	112.0	92.4
Iron and steel products.....	15.9	80.5	76.0	75.5	65.2	78.5	73.7
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.5	60.5	59.1	56.4	44.7	62.0	56.4
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.2	78.6	76.0	71.9	65.3	73.9	69.0
Agricultural implements.....	1.2	90.1	87.3	73.8	46.1	59.3	57.7
Land vehicles.....	7.1	92.3	84.9	90.2	81.9	98.4	100.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.5	35.6	31.8	30.3	25.3	33.3	36.9
Heating appliances.....	0.6	80.4	81.2	80.6	67.0	77.5	79.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	0.9	94.4	88.8	84.8	70.1	82.3	84.0
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.7	81.2	84.5	80.3	68.6	97.7	73.8
Other iron and steel products.....	2.2	79.7	77.1	72.8	64.9	73.8	72.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	101.6	98.0	88.5	76.1	81.7	79.8
Mineral products.....	1.2	101.0	100.9	100.7	96.0	92.9	90.1
Miscellaneous.....	.5	91.1	88.5	84.3	80.7	88.3	87.9
Logging	4.5	82.6	75.4	80.6	86.8	97.0	95.1
Mining	5.6	99.4	100.1	94.1	93.1	104.0	101.3
Coal.....	3.5	83.0	90.0	82.0	81.5	96.6	103.1
Metallic ores.....	1.4	151.9	150.6	140.6	148.2	142.1	109.1
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).....	.7	93.3	89.8	92.6	72.2	85.4	80.6
Communication	2.0	115.5	115.9	110.7	107.6	104.0	96.5
Telegraphs.....	.6	118.8	111.5	103.0	97.3	100.4	94.1
Telephones.....	2.4	116.5	117.0	112.7	110.3	105.0	97.1
Transportation	13.3	103.4	107.3	101.2	98.4	103.7	101.5
Street railways and cartage.....	2.4	110.9	110.1	108.6	107.5	111.6	110.9
Steam railways.....	9.5	97.3	101.0	95.1	94.0	99.3	95.5
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.4	123.9	170.9	161.8	124.0	133.6	148.9
Construction and maintenance	7.2	110.2	119.2	99.5	98.3	94.2	86.0
Building.....	3.2	132.5	138.5	111.0	89.1	89.6	66.7
Highway.....	.5	465.6	615.2	468.4	826.8	405.4	911.3
Railway.....	3.5	87.5	93.4	83.0	86.2	89.7	90.9
Services	1.8	114.9	115.8	107.8	106.8	106.3	92.4
Hotels and restaurants.....	.9	113.6	114.7	108.6	109.0	110.2	90.4
Professional.....	.2	111.8	111.1	111.6	111.0	114.5	99.8
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.7	117.8	118.8	105.4	102.0	98.7	93.3
Trade	7.7	103.0	110.8	98.2	94.2	91.2	93.7
Retail.....	5.2	105.6	117.4	98.6	93.6	89.6	94.4
Wholesale.....	2.5	98.0	98.6	97.4	95.3	94.0	92.3
All Industries	100.0	95.4	94.8	90.7	86.1	90.6	89.5

¹NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

42 in the preceding month. Fish smoking and curing and meat packing plants showed the largest losses, which took place to a considerable extent in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces.

Leather and Products.—Employment in boot and shoe and glove factories showed an increase, which was less extensive than that noted on February 1, 1926. The situation then, however, was not so favourable as on the date under review. A combined working force of 7,860 persons was reported by the 192 co-operating manufacturers, who had 17,655 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the gain took place in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber and Products.—The commencement of seasonal activity in sawmills caused a considerable increase in employment, while there was also improvement in furniture, match and container factories; 2,238 workers were added to the staffs of the 673 firms making returns, who had 40,300. This increase was a good deal larger than that registered at the beginning of February a year ago, but the index number then was very slightly lower than on the date under review.

Musical Instruments.—There was a further but somewhat smaller curtailment in employment in musical instrument factories, 39 of which reduced their payrolls from 3,322 persons on January 1 to 3,141 on February 1. Practically all this decrease was in Quebec, while the tendency in Ontario was upward. Somewhat greater contractions were noted on February 1, 1926, and the index number then was 10 points lower.

Plant Products—Edible.—Partial recovery from the heavy seasonal losses recorded in the preceding month were registered in this division at the beginning of February, when the 306 reporting establishments enlarged their payrolls by 309 employees to 25,171. The gains in biscuit and confectionery plants were most marked, while sugar and syrup factories and canneries showed further declines. Slightly smaller gains were noted on the corresponding date last year, but the index number then was practically the same.

Pulp and Paper.—The addition to staffs recorded in pulp and paper were larger than on February 1 of previous years of the record, while the situation continued to compare very favourably with preceding years. Data were received from 448 employers with 55,964 workers, as against 54,497 at the beginning of January. The largest increases were in pulp and paper mills, but other branches of this group were also busier. There were general gains in all except the Maritime Provinces,

where conditions remained practically the same as in the last report.

Rubber Products.—Considerable expansion in employment was shown in rubber factories, 32 of which added 780 workers to their payrolls, bringing them to 13,526 at the beginning of February. This increase, which contrasts with the loss noted on the corresponding date last year, was confined almost entirely to Quebec and Ontario. The index number was somewhat higher than on February 1, 1926.

Textile Products.—The increase in employment in the reporting factories was greater than the decrease recorded at the first of the year; employment continued at a slightly higher level than at the beginning of February a year ago, while the situation was considerably better than in that month in earlier years of the record. Cotton, woollen, knitting, headwear, garment and personal furnishing establishments registered important increases in activity. The working force of the 512 co-operating firms aggregated 73,088 persons, as compared with 70,439 in their last report. Ontario and Quebec showed especially pronounced improvement, but the tendency was generally upward.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Almost complete recovery from the losses recorded at the beginning of January were noted in the tobacco, distilled and malt liquor branch, in which the improvement was more pronounced than on February 1, 1926, when the index number was almost 13 points lower. Returns were tabulated from 106 manufacturers with 12,272 employees, or 1,411 more than in the preceding month. The bulk of this gain took place in Quebec and Ontario.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were compiled from 112 firms in this group, whose staffs rose from 6,160 persons on January 1 to 6,522 at the beginning of February. Practically all this improvement took place in Ontario. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February of last year, when the increase was on a much smaller scale.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further contractions of a seasonal character were recorded in this group, all branches of which shared in the seasonal losses. According to 109 manufacturers, their staffs included 8,689 workers, or 322 less than in the preceding month. Similar reductions were noted on the corresponding date last year, but the index number then was over 14 points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—There were large increases in employment in iron and steel factories at the beginning of February, par-

ticularly in automobile and other vehicle, agricultural implement, general plant machinery, pipe and other iron and steel plants and in rolling mills. There were reductions in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, but elsewhere the tendency was upward, the largest gains taking place in Ontario. Somewhat greater gains were indicated on February 1, 1926, but employment then was at a lower level. Statistics were tabulated from 643 firms whose staffs stood at 125,165 persons as compared with 118,559 on January 1, 1927.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Lead, tin, zinc and copper works reported augmented activity, while comparatively little change was shown in other branches of the non-ferrous metal group. The general gain was greater than on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was some 13 points lower. The working force of the 106 co-operating firms included 15,292 employees, or 498 more than at the beginning of January. Practically all the improvement was in Ontario and British Columbia, while in Quebec contractions were indicated.

Logging

Seasonal expansion was recorded in logging camps at the beginning of February; the increase was somewhat smaller than on the corresponding date of 1926, but the index number then was slightly lower. Statements were received from 228 operators employing 34,632 workers, as against 31,245 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in the upward movement, which was most marked in Quebec and British Columbia.

Mining

Coal.—There were further reductions in employment in coal mines, but on a smaller scale than on February 1 last year, or of 1925, in both of which the index number was lower than on the date under review. The payrolls of the 89 reporting mines totalled 27,422, a loss of 612 employees as compared with the preceding month. The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia registered the greatest decreases.

Metallic Ores.—Forty-seven operators in this division reported 11,354 workers, compared with 11,218 at the beginning of January. There were general but comparatively small increases in all except the Prairie and Maritime Provinces. Employment continued at a higher level than on February 1, 1926, when practically no change was shown.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Partial recovery from the losses recorded at

the beginning of the year was noted in this group, in which 66 employers reported 5,745 persons, as compared with 5,551 in the last returns. The largest gains were in Quebec. The situation was better than at the beginning of February, 1926, when the movement was also favourable.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was an upward trend in employment in this division on February 1, 1927, in contrast with the losses that are usually reported on that date. The index number was a little higher than in the same month in 1925 and 1926. The 112 co-operating employers had 19,158 persons on payroll, or 255 more than in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the increases.

Steam Railways.—Seasonal contractions, involving practically the same number of workers as on February 1 a year ago, were shown in steam railway operation, but employment was at a slightly higher level on the date under review. Returns were compiled from 101 companies and branches in this group, whose staffs aggregated 75,236 persons, as compared with 77,968 on January 1. All except the Maritime Provinces recorded curtailment.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Employment in water transportation continued to show seasonal contractions; 43 employers released 1,211 workers from their payroll, bringing them to 10,570 on February 1. There were losses in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, while in British Columbia the tendency was upward. Practically no change in employment was noted on the corresponding date last year, but the situation then was slightly less favourable.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Although the number of persons released in building was larger than on the corresponding date in 1926, the index number on February 1 was considerably higher. Statistics were received from 336 contractors with 25,734 persons in their employ, as against 27,749 on January 1. British Columbia reported improvement, but elsewhere seasonal curtailment was indicated, that in Quebec being the most marked.

Highway.—The number of persons employed by 98 firms on highway construction and maintenance was 3,725 or 1,661 less than at the beginning of January. The seasonal declines in Ontario were most extensive, although reductions were noted in all provinces except Quebec. More pronounced recessions were in-

indicated on February 1, 1926, when the employment afforded was much the same as on the date under review.

Railway.—Continued, but smaller contractions were noted in employment in railway construction and maintenance, but the decline was more extensive than on the same date a year ago. The index number then, however, was lower. Statements were tabulated from 31 employers in this group, with 27,510 persons on payroll, as compared with 29,366 in the last report. Quebec showed improvement, but in the remaining provinces reductions in personnel were registered.

Trade

Following the unusually marked increases in employment recorded at Christmas and the New Year, and in the active season preceding the holidays, there was a considerable

falling off in the number of persons employed in trade on February 1. Although the losses exceeded those noted on the corresponding date in previous years, employment continued at a higher level than in the years 1921-1925; it was also better than on the same date last year. The 573 trading establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 65,695 employees on January 1 to 61,024 at the beginning of February. The bulk of the shrinkage was in retail establishments. There were losses in all provinces, but Ontario registered the greatest curtailment.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on February 1, 1927.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JANUARY, 1927

DURING the month of January, 1927, the volume of business as shown by the average daily placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada was 10 per cent less than that transacted during the previous month, but a gain of 12 per cent was shown when a comparison was made with the records of January, 1926. Reduced placements in construction and maintenance, transportation and farming were mainly responsible for the declines from the previous month. Slight contractions were also registered in other groups, which were partly offset, however, by increased placements in manufacturing and logging. The gain over last year was primarily due to increased placements in the logging industry, although small gains were also registered in manufacturing, farming, mining, services and trade.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the service throughout Canada, the computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply during the first half of the month, but showed an upward trend during the latter half of the month under review. In both instances the ratios of vacancies and placements to applications were considerably higher than those shown during January last year. The ratio

of vacancies to each 100 applications was 61.3 and 67.6 during the first and second half of January, 1927, in contrast with the ratio of 55.9 and 59.4 during the same periods in 1926. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 56.6 and 63.4 as compared with 51.2 and 54.7 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications recorded during the first half of January was 1,585 as compared with 1,227 during the preceding period, and with 1,619 daily during the corresponding period of 1926. Applications for work registered during the latter half of the month registered 1,282 daily, in contrast with 1,274 daily during the latter half of January a year ago.

Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 972 vacancies during the first half, and 867 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 905 and 758 vacancies during the month of January, 1926. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of December, 1926, averaged 984 daily.

The Service effected an average of 896 placements during the first half of January, 1927, of which 594 were in regular employment and 302 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 874 daily and with 829 daily during the first half

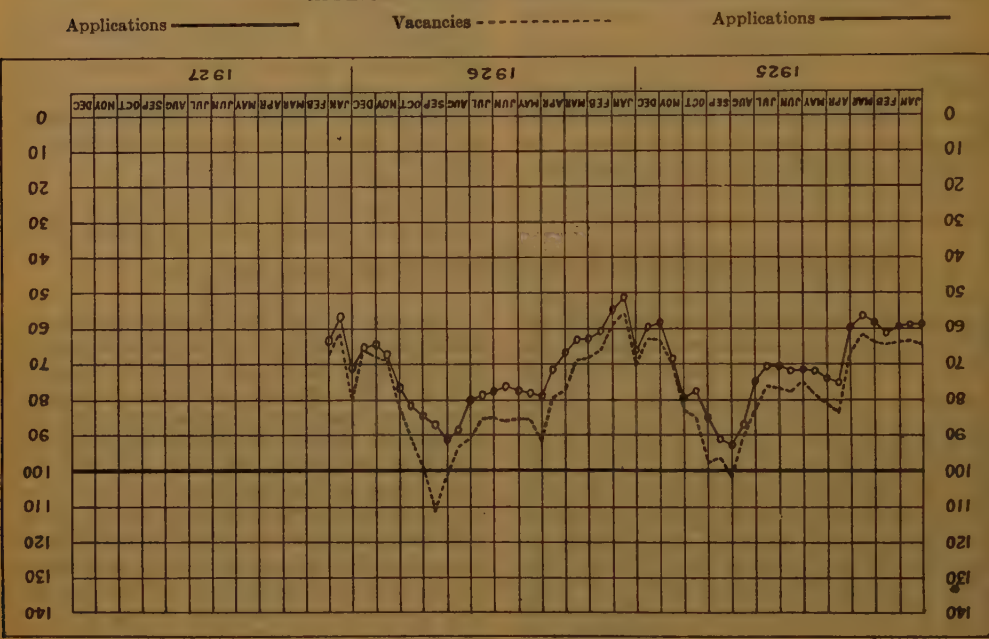
of January, 1926. During the latter half of the month under review, placements averaged 813 daily (561 regular and 252 casual) as compared with an average of 698 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of January, 1927, the offices of the Service referred 22,664 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 21,311 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 14,424, of which 11,379 were of men and 3,045 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 6,887. Oppor-

NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decline of over 18 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during January when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly two per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 19 per cent lower than in December, but over 7 per cent higher than during January, 1926. Increased placements of household workers and building and

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



tunities for employment numbered 15,507 for men and 7,415 for women, a total of 22,922. The number of applications for work was 35,675, of which 25,561 were from men and 10,114 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927 (1 month).....	14,424	6,887	21,311

construction workers were responsible for the gains over the corresponding month last year, but were offset in part by minor reductions in all other groups except farming where the gain was nominal only. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 52; logging, 63; construction and maintenance, 92; and services, 279, of which 204 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 176 of men and 94 of women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at offices in New Brunswick during January was over 31 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 27 per cent below the corresponding month last year. Placements also were about 27 per cent lower

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1927

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1926
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	606	47	731	601	270	292	657	270
Halifax.....	342	17	415	324	132	192	354	132
New Glasgow.....	121	18	147	134	87	15	203	87
Sydney.....	143	12	169	143	51	85	100	51
New Brunswick	620	33	691	602	189	422	339	189
Chatham.....	96	16	99	90	39	51	8	39
Moncton.....	202	12	224	205	67	138	33	67
St. John.....	322	15	368	307	74	233	298	74
Quebec	2,028	379	3,624	1,873	1,600	22	1,631	1,600
Hull.....	620	256	557	410	389	21	87	389
Montreal.....	668	24	2,117	684	631	0	757	631
Quebec.....	405	39	499	402	350	1	83	350
Sherbrooke.....	196	39	229	176	125	0	40	125
Three Rivers.....	19	21	222	201	105	0	64	105
Ontario	10,679	1,789	16,409	10,184	6,407	3,177	8,220	6,407
Belleville.....	114	10	128	112	62	50	74	62
Brantford.....	141	12	249	133	94	39	191	94
Chatham.....	234	14	231	232	118	114	99	118
Cobalt.....	169	45	215	209	194	11	21	194
Fort William.....	527	18	605	550	514	36	60	514
Guelph.....	100	7	228	118	40	64	144	40
Hamilton.....	615	11	1,348	600	144	455	1,265	144
Kingston.....	630	14	582	623	100	523	149	100
Kitchener.....	178	23	526	213	114	50	301	114
London.....	354	48	560	365	260	66	466	260
Niagara Falls.....	147	24	230	142	25	115	255	25
North Bay.....	347	91	608	560	531	29	41	531
Oshawa.....	192	19	572	140	98	42	271	98
Ottawa.....	585	157	786	632	373	121	710	373
Pembroke.....	215	231	244	243	225	18	0	225
Peterborough.....	157	15	187	158	90	35	122	90
Port Arthur.....	1,439	349	770	763	740	23	7	740
St. Catharines.....	239	27	379	202	128	74	470	128
St. Thomas.....	135	13	185	126	62	64	171	62
Sarnia.....	165	7	160	161	130	31	123	130
S. S. Marie.....	127	105	322	132	84	29	111	84
Sudbury.....	167	6	303	262	252	10	8	252
Timmins.....	383	268	323	266	248	17	56	248
Toronto.....	2,918	282	6,147	2,841	1,536	1,005	2,772	1,536
Windsor.....	401	13	521	401	245	156	333	245
Manitoba	2,944	118	4,304	3,399	1,990	1,229	995	1,990
Brandon.....	183	21	174	129	107	22	47	107
Dauphin.....	153	59	97	68	43	25	28	43
Winnipeg.....	2,608	38	4,033	3,202	1,840	1,182	920	1,840
Saskatchewan	1,966	238	1,981	1,802	1,301	474	303	1,301
Estevan.....	24	4	47	18	16	2	29	16
Moose Jaw.....	426	51	501	452	304	121	163	304
North Battleford.....	109	26	53	52	42	10	20	42
Prince Albert.....	299	83	159	144	117	27	20	117
Regina.....	446	34	489	481	349	132	9	349
Saskatoon.....	401	29	522	456	363	93	63	363
Swift Current.....	72	6	69	66	35	31	3	35
Weyburn.....	68	2	66	58	29	29	8	29
Yorkton.....	121	3	75	75	46	29	2	46
Alberta	2,173	51	3,027	2,167	1,768	366	779	1,768
Calgary.....	393	10	1,040	429	350	89	456	350
Drumheller.....	132	1	241	108	83	25	39	83
Edmonton.....	1,252	36	1,324	1,234	1,073	128	185	1,073
Lethbridge.....	260	3	281	249	162	87	44	162
Medicine Hat.....	136	1	141	137	100	37	55	100
British Columbia	1,906	67	4,908	2,036	908	905	3,121	908
Cranbrook.....	166	0	289	166	164	2	67	164
Kamloops.....	59	11	188	75	39	4	68	39
Nanaimo.....	60	0	60	49	17	32	33	17
Nelson.....	80	2	90	77	76	0	53	76
New Westminster.....	72	1	144	70	8	62	160	8
Penticton.....	39	1	60	32	15	13	48	15
Prince George.....	73	3	68	67	67	0	1	67
Prince Rupert.....	41	4	76	35	24	11	68	24
Revelstoke.....	21	7	58	8	6	2	37	6
Vancouver.....	913	33	3,312	1,057	400	508	1,747	400
Victoria.....	382	5	563	400	92	271	839	92
All Offices	22,922	2,722	35,675	22,664	14,424	6,887	15,445	12,865
Men.....	15,507	1,789	25,561	15,193	11,379	3,572	12,404	9,987
Women.....	7,415	933	10,114	7,471	3,045	2,315	3,041	2,878

* 7 placements effected by offices since closed.

than in both of these months. Farming was the only industrial group where placements exceeded January of last year and in this the gain was nominal only. Logging placements numbered 68 and services 417, of which 259 were of household workers. During the month 122 men and 58 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

During January offices in the province of Quebec received orders for nearly 38 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 45 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 17 per cent higher than in December and nearly 29 per cent in excess of January, 1926. All industrial groups except services and trade participated in the gains in placements over the corresponding month last year, those in logging being the most pronounced. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 119; logging, 924; construction and maintenance, 189; and services, 366, of which 304 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,214 men and 386 women during the month.

ONTARIO

Orders listed at Ontario offices during January called for 18 per cent fewer workers than in December, but nearly 7 per cent more than in January last year. Placements during January were over 15 per cent lower than in the preceding month, but more than 9 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of 1926. All groups except farming, communication, transportation, construction and maintenance and finance showed gains in placements over last year, those in the manufacturing industries and logging being the most pronounced. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 1,223; logging, 2,614; farming, 392; mining, 63; transportation, 172; construction and maintenance, 1,965; trade, 305; and services, 2,785, of which 1,892 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 5,256 of men and 1,151 of women.

MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at offices in Manitoba during January were over 6 per cent less than in the preceding month, but 41 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year. Placements declined over 11 per cent from December but were over 31 per cent higher than in January last year. Placements were higher

than in January, 1926, in all industrial groups, the gains being most marked in logging and farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 96; logging, 917; farming, 448; trade, 188; and services, 1,469, of which 1,139 were of household workers. During the month 1,491 men and 499 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decline of nearly 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Saskatchewan during January when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 3 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 17 per cent less than in December, but over 19 per cent higher than in January, 1926. All industrial groups participated in the gains in placements over January last year, the most noteworthy increases being in farming and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial groups included: logging, 280; farming, 473; construction and maintenance, 187; trade, 62; and services, 692, of which 464 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 969 men and 332 women during the month.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at offices in Alberta during January were over 6 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 18 per cent better than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 6 per cent in placements in comparison with December, but a gain of nearly 20 per cent when compared with January, 1926. Farming, services and trade were the only groups in which less placements were made than during January last year. The most noteworthy gain was in the logging industry. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 158; logging, 783; farming, 296; mining, 72; construction and maintenance, 192; and services, 530, of which 407 were of household workers. During the month 1,480 men and 288 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of January positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia were nearly 24 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 5 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. Placements also declined over 25 per

cent from December, and nearly 6 per cent in comparison with January, 1926. Fewer placements than last year were made in all industrial groups except logging, farming, mining and trade and in these the gains were small. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 222; logging, 368; farming, 73; transportation, 105; construction and maintenance, 189; trade, 115; and services, 695, of which 416 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 671 men and 237 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During January, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 14,424 placements in regular employment, of which 8,876 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 2,408 were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,625 going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 783 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment, for which no workers are available locally.

The certificates issued in Quebec numbered 497, of which 431 were for provincial points, and 66 for other provinces. Within the province, Montreal transferred 251 bushmen, Quebec 170 bushmen, and Sherbrooke 10 bushmen, all to logging districts in their respective zones. The movement without the province was all from the Hull office, and included 53 bushmen travelling to camps near North Bay, and 13 bushmen to Sudbury.

In Ontario 798 persons travelled at the reduced rate, 660 within the province and 138 to outside districts. Provincially, 597 of the transfers were for bushmen going to camps in Northern Ontario. The Port Arthur zone received 6 miners from Cobalt, 1 machinist from St. Catharines, 2 powder men, 1 boiler-maker, 1 machinist, 2 blacksmiths, 3 riggers, 1 timekeeper and 1 store checker from Toronto, and 10 construction labourers transferred from the Port Arthur office. Sudbury sent 1 cook to each of the Ottawa and Sudbury zones, Windsor 1 die sinker to St. Catharines, and 2 die makers to Oshawa, Pembroke 8 teamsters to Cobalt and 1 construction labourer to Timmins, and Fort William 21 construction labourers to points within its own zone. The interprovincial movement was to

the Hull zone, 135 bushmen travelling from North Bay and 3 miners from Sudbury.

The offices in Manitoba granted certificates to 648 persons, 134 of whom went to points within the province, and 514 to other provinces. Of those going outside the province, 494 were for Port Arthur and surrounding districts, and included 477 bushmen, 8 cooks, 4 female hotel workers, 2 carpenters, 1 blacksmith, 1 hoisting engineer and 1 electrician, all of whom were transported from Winnipeg. In addition 15 farm hands, 3 farm domestics, and 1 female hotel worker travelled to Saskatchewan points, and 1 tile setter to Calgary, also from Winnipeg. Within the province Winnipeg transferred 82 farm hands, 7 farm domestics, 5 female hotel workers and 1 hospital general to the Brandon zone, 11 bushmen, 1 baker, 1 farm labourer and 7 hotel and household workers to Dauphin and 13 farm hands, 3 farm domestics and 1 bushman to points in the Winnipeg zone. The Dauphin zone received 2 bushmen, 1 sent from each of the Brandon and Dauphin offices.

Saskatchewan offices issued 237 certificates, 174 provincial and 63 interprovincial. The provincial movement was principally toward the logging districts of the province, 135 bushmen being transferred, the majority to points around Prince Albert. Of these the Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Regina and Prince Albert offices each effected a number of the transfers. In addition 28 farm hands were distributed rather generally through various parts of the province, mostly from the Saskatoon and Regina offices. The remainder included 1 tin-smith despatched from Moose Jaw to employment within its own zone, and 10 hotel and household workers to various provincial points. Of those going to other provinces, Moose Jaw transferred 37 bushmen to the Fort William zone and 2 carpenters to Lethbridge; and from Regina 23 bushmen travelled to employment in the Dauphin zone and one carpenter to Calgary.

In Alberta 163 persons benefited by the reduced rate, 1 farm hand and 1 housekeeper going from Edmonton to Saskatoon, and the remainder to various points in the province. Of the latter, Calgary issued certificates to 5 bushmen and 1 housekeeper going to Edmonton, 3 farm hands and 1 housekeeper to Drumheller, 2 machinists to Lethbridge, and 17 bushmen, 2 housekeepers, 4 female hotel workers and 1 farm hand to points within the Calgary zone. From Medicine Hat 1 farm domestic was sent to Calgary, and from Edmonton 7 plasterers, 4 bricklayers and 2 tile setters were destined to the Calgary zone, 1 labourer and 1 harnessmaker to Drumheller, and 43 bush workers, 11 teamsters, 10 sawyers,

12 farm hands, 8 labourers, 7 mine workers, 1 handyman, 1 engineer and 16 hotel and household workers to employment within the Edmonton zone.

All certificates granted in British Columbia were for provincial points, and numbered 65. Prince George transferred 29 bushmen to points within its own zone and 2 bushmen to Prince Rupert, while the Nelson and Prince Rupert offices each despatched 5 bushmen to points within their respective zones. From Vancouver 2 bushmen and 2 miners were transported to Kamloops, 5 bushmen to Revelstoke, 1 engineer to Prince George, 1 planer man and 1 carpenter to Nelson, 1 engi-

neer and 1 baker to Penticton, and 4 mine workers, 2 bushmen, 1 blacksmith, 1 cook and 1 orderly within the Vancouver zone. In addition 1 farm hand travelled from Penticton to employment within its own zone.

Of the 2,408 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,736 were carried by the Canadian National railway, 467 by the Canadian Pacific railway, 194 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, 6 by the Pacific Great Eastern railway, 4 by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway, and 1 by the Kettle Valley railway.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1927

THERE was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during January as compared with the preceding month, but the aggregate was higher than in January, 1926. The co-operating municipalities reported permits for building estimated to cost \$5,429,299, as compared with \$11,508,818 in December, 1926, and \$4,719,534 in the corresponding month last year. There was, therefore, a reduction of 52.8 per cent in the former, and an increase of 15.0 per cent in the latter, more significant, comparison.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had granted almost 500 permits for dwellings valued at \$1,980,000, and nearly 950 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$3,150,000. In December, authority was granted for the erection of some 500 dwellings and 900 other buildings estimated at approximately \$3,300,000 and \$7,000,000 respectively.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with December; British Columbia, with an advance of \$850,354, or 85.7 per cent, showed the greatest absolute increase, but this was exceeded by the proportionate gain of \$22,705, or 218.3 per cent, in Saskatchewan. Of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces, that of \$6,144,252, or 87.0 per cent, in Quebec was most pronounced, representing reaction from the exceptionally high December total.

As compared with January, 1926, there were increases in all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba. The most marked advance was in Ontario—\$403,977, or 20 per cent. Alberta, however, registered a larger proportional gain, of 89.8 per cent. The

greatest loss was in New Brunswick, of \$101,500, or 95.0 per cent.

In Toronto and Vancouver there were increases in the value of the building permits granted as compared with both the preceding month and the corresponding month last year. Montreal showed a decrease in the former and an increase in the latter comparison, while in Winnipeg the January total exceeded that for December, but was less than in January, 1926. The following cities reported increases in both comparisons—Sherbrooke, Galt, Guelph, Kingston, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Welland, Riverside, Walkerville, Woodstock, Moose Jaw, Regina, Calgary, Lethbridge, Nanaimo, New Westminster and North Vancouver.

The value of the permits issued by 63 cities in January in the years 1920-27 is shown below:—

Year.	Value.
1927.....	\$5,429,299
1926.....	4,719,534
1925.....	5,447,270
1924.....	4,460,579
1923.....	4,139,498
1922.....	3,326,537
1921.....	2,595,564
1920.....	4,017,024

The 1927 figure for January is thus shown to have been exceeded only once in the eight years' record, the total for January, 1925, being higher, but only by \$17,971 or 0.3 per cent.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities in January, 1927, and December and January, 1926. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS
ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	Jan., 1927	Dec., 1926	Jan., 1926	Cities	Jan., 1927	Dec., 1926	Jan., 1926
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil	Ontario—Con.			
Nova Scotia	6,989	18,917	14,230	Sault Ste. Marie....	Nil	1,435	6,845
*Halifax.....	4,350	8,365	10,130	*Toronto.....	1,437,480	1,240,785	1,115,630
New Glasgow.....	Nil	500	1,000	York and East	146,215	143,225	195,950
*Sydney.....	2,639	10,052	3,100	York Townships			
New Brunswick	5,360	10,800	108,360	Welland.....	6,750	1,365	880
Fredericton.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Windsor.....	116,440	611,255	233,950
*Moncton.....	Nil	3,800	1,100	Ford.....	34,500	59,000	19,455
*St. John.....	5,360	7,000	105,760	Riverside.....	37,800	27,400	2,000
Quebec	920,830	7,065,082	912,266	Sandwich.....	47,500	26,700	53,750
*Montreal—Maison-				Walkerville.....	40,000	15,000	25,000
neuve.....	839,305	6,890,170	548,510	Woodstock.....	6,455	746	1,705
*Quebec.....	39,350	47,522	15,976	Manitoba	55,965	32,150	116,550
Shawinigan Falls....	1,075	1,300	7,600	*Brandon.....	Nil	8,425	800
*Sherbrooke.....	17,700	2,350	5,600	St. Boniface.....	4,315	6,175	37,500
*Three Rivers.....	8,400	82,765	27,880	*Winnipeg.....	51,650	17,550	77,250
*Westmount.....	15,000	40,975	306,700	Saskatchewan	33,105	10,400	21,410
Ontario	2,419,134	3,291,282	2,015,157	*Moose Jaw.....	3,250	600	950
Belleville.....	3,700	4,700	1,350	*Regina.....	23,155	2,800	9,200
*Brantford.....	3,150	11,700	940	*Saskatoon.....	6,700	7,000	11,260
Chatham.....	22,175	34,450	10,000	Alberta	145,225	87,850	76,500
*Fort William.....	4,000	26,205	10,100	*Calgary.....	101,421	39,900	55,050
Galt.....	5,365	555	3,800	*Edmonton.....	35,950	38,950	18,150
*Guelph.....	26,975	2,260	400	Lethbridge.....	7,854	Nil	3,165
*Hamilton.....	139,000	186,100	91,600	Medicine Hat.....	Nil	9,000	135
*Kingston.....	5,325	810	360	British Columbia	1,842,691	992,337	1,457,561
*Kitchener.....	7,986	60,263	33,035	Kamloops.....	3,000	42,594	1,950
*London.....	31,650	114,415	33,640	Nanaimo.....	141,600	2,960	5,000
Niagara Falls.....	63,915	21,608	76,575	*New Westminster....	62,375	38,425	42,050
Oshawa.....	12,665	29,179	16,800	Prince Rupert.....	5,850	22,340	15,805
*Ottawa.....	59,300	604,080	24,800	*Vancouver.....	1,258,545	408,175	981,545
Owen Sound.....	Nil	5,200	Nil	Point Grey.....	264,540	371,700	270,800
*Peterborough.....	16,835	18,315	12,500	North Vancouver....	19,995	16,001	17,380
*Port Arthur.....	101,708	1,740	2,920	South Vancouver....	82,700	70,320	86,850
*Stratford.....	450	765	355	*Victoria.....	14,086	19,822	36,181
*St. Catharines.....	29,925	21,970	6,760	Total—63 Cities.....	5,429,299	11,508,818	4,719,534
*St. Thomas.....	340	2,220	5,150	*Total—35 Cities.....	4,459,800	10,577,529	3,829,332
Sarnia.....	11,530	17,825	28,927				

* The 35 cities for which records are available since 1900 are marked with asterisks.

FAIR WAGE CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contain the general fair wages clause, which is as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour,

longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

The contract for interior fittings (Group "B") awarded by the Department of Public Works, contain the general fair wages clause and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed in their execution, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work

such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefore by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited, unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction)—

Construction of a public building at Limoilou, P.Q. Name of contractor, Abel Ratté, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, January 28, 1927. Amount of contract, \$36,960. The following prices to apply for any deduction or addition which may be made for excavation or concrete work: Price for excavation, \$1.75 per cubic yard. Price for concrete, including form \$12 per cubic yard.

Repairs to tug *Peel*. Name of contractors, The Collingwood Ship Building Company, Limited, of Collingwood, Ont. Date of contract, February 4, 1927. Amount of contract, \$20,329.

Construction of a grain inspection office building, Winnipeg, Man. Names of contractors, Arthur Macaw and Robert J. Macdonald, firm "Macaw and Macdonald," Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, February 9, 1927. Amount of contract, \$17,160. The following prices to apply for any change which may be made: Price per cubic yard for excavation, \$2. Price per cubic yard for concrete, including forms, \$20.

Docking, repairing, etc., of the steel hopper scow *Cadeco No. 3*. Name of contractors, The Sydney Foundry and Machinery Works, Limited, Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, February 9, 1927. Amount of contract, \$4,480.

Construction of a cottage and three leper huts at Bentinck Island, B.C. (Lazaretto). Name of contractor, Geo. Calder, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 12, 1927. Amount of contract, \$10,132.

Repairs to dredge No. 110. Name of contractors, Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, Lauzon, Levis, P.Q. Date of contract, February 14, 1927. Amount of contract, \$5,700.

Reconstruction of the outer block of West Point wharf, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Andrew Martin and Alfred Peters, Bloomfield, P.E.I. Date of contract, February 24, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$6,699, at the following prices: Creosoted piling at 95 cents per lineal foot. Creosoted timber, 12 by 12 inches, at \$125 per M.F.B.M. Native timber 12 by 12 inches, at \$85 per M.F.B.M. Native timber, 6 by 12 inches, at \$65 per M.F.B.M.. Plank, 4-inch, \$80 per M.F.B.M.

Guard timber 8 by 8 inches, at \$80 per M.F.B.M. Close piling, 30 cents per lineal foot. Drift and screw bolts, washers and spikes, 10 cents per pound. Mooring posts at \$15 each.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)—

Supply and installation of electric wiring and fittings in the public buildings at Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractor, S. Don. Carlos, Rimouski, P.Q. Date of contract, January 19, 1927. Amount of contract, \$768.

Alterations and additions to the heating system, Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 3, 1927. Amount of contract, \$29,500.

Supply and installation of customs fittings in the Winch building at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, February 5, 1927. Amount of contract, \$8,153.

Supply and installation (in oak) of interior post office and customs fittings in the public building at Huntsville, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, Limited, Preston, Ont. Date of contract, February 28, 1927. Amount of contract, \$1,530.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the post office at Napanee, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, Limited, Preston, Ont. Date of contract, February 28, 1927. Amount of contract, \$1,160.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contract in Group "A" (Construction)—

Transferring the 225.3 feet highway swing span, at present crossing the Welland canal at Main street, Welland, Ontario, to a new site about 330 feet upstream and placing it upon the new substructure prepared for it by the Department of Railways and Canals, and of putting the swing span at its new site in proper operating condition under electric power for the accommodation of navigation and of highway traffic. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, February 14, 1927. Amount of contract, \$8,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in February, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under con-

tracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 842 61
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	205 24
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	34,376 14
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	58 97
Bag fittings.....	1,665 00
Cotton duck for mail bags.....	5,443 72
Scales.....	630 90
Letter carriers' satchels.....	2,037 57

Fair Wage Clause in Pulp and Paper Contracts

An Order in Council, extending the areas in Northern Manitoba within which the Manitoba Paper Company may cut pulpwood for use in its pulp and paper mills at Pine Falls, contains a provision of exceptional interest for the protection of the labour which will be employed in this work. This provision,

which was introduced at the instance of the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, is as follows:—

That the company shall pay to those employed in the industry wages rates not less than those which are generally accepted as current in each trade or occupation in similar industries, and shall maintain conditions of labour not less favourable than those prevailing in similar industries in the district.

The Dominion Government has observed during the past 27 years a policy known as "the Fair Wages Policy," under which contractors engaged in the execution of public contracts have been required to observe the wages rates and hours of labour which are current in the district for the various classes of labour employed. In the present instance, the Government has, however, extended its fair wages policy to apply to the cutting of pulpwood by a private company on the forest reserves of Northern Manitoba, and to its manufacture into pulp and paper.

This is the first time that this labour policy has been applied in the administration of the Crown lands of Canada.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. Both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices were, however, somewhat lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods, for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was \$11.23 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$11.37 for January; \$11.50 for February 1926; \$10.93 for February, 1925; \$10.75 for February, 1924; \$10.53 for February, 1923; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$15.77 for February, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.54 for February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. The price of eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline, while less important declines occurred in the prices of salt pork, bacon, lard, evaporated apples, potatoes and prunes. Slight increases occurred in the prices of butter, sirloin steak, cheese and flour. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.46 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$21.59 for January; \$21.87 for February, 1926; \$21.19 for February, 1925; \$21.18 for February, 1924; \$21.17 for February, 1923; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$24.85

for February, 1921; \$26.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$24.71 for February, 1920; \$19.80 for February, 1918; and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was slightly lower at 150.1 for February, as compared with 150.6 for January; 162.2 for February, 1926; 164.7 for February, 1925; 156.8 for February, 1924; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.7 for May 1920 (the peak); 238.8 for February, 1920; 200.5 for February, 1919; and 192.0 for February, 1918. Fifty-eight prices quotations were lower, thirty-five were higher and one hundred and forty-three were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups declined and two advanced. The higher levels for grains, flour, tea and fruits more than offset lower prices for potatoes, raw sugar, rubber, hay and straw, and caused an advance in the Vegetables and their Products group. The Non-Ferrous Metals group was also slightly higher. The groups which declined were: The

Animals and their Products group, due to lower prices of cattle, sheep, butter, lard and eggs, which more than offset the advances in the prices of hogs, ham and poultry; the

Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to declines in the prices of cotton yarn, wool, sash cord, jute, hessian and binder twine,

Continued on page 320

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1911	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1916	Feb. 1917	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1919	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1923	Feb. 1924	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1926	Jan. 1927	Feb. 1927
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin.	2 lbs.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	48-0	47-6	54-0	65-2	72-4	73-2	71-4	55-4	54-6	54-2	55-2	57-2	57-4	57-8
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	32-6	33-0	35-8	46-4	50-8	47-6	45-6	31-4	29-8	29-4	29-2	31-2	31-8	31-6
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-0	18-2	20-9	25-7	27-2	25-9	26-4	18-8	18-3	18-4	18-2	19-2	19-9	20-0
Mutton, leg.	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-8	21-7	25-9	31-9	34-5	33-1	32-2	28-2	27-4	27-0	28-5	29-5	28-5	28-0
Pork, leg.	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	21-9	20-4	26-1	34-1	35-7	37-0	36-1	27-5	26-6	27-3	24-6	29-1	28-8	28-8
Pork, salt.	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	34-6	36-6	45-2	63-2	69-4	70-6	70-4	51-6	50-6	48-0	47-0	54-0	54-8	52-0
Bacon, break-fast.	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	26-0	26-8	32-6	45-6	51-6	52-2	56-1	39-3	40-6	36-1	34-1	41-7	41-8	40-7
Lard, pure.	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-4	37-0	50-2	67-4	71-4	78-4	63-8	41-6	45-4	45-0	46-6	49-4	46-4	45-6
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	42-6	42-2	54-9	63-8	64-7	83-9	79-4	56-2	55-3	56-7	65-7	50-5	66-5	58-4
Eggs, storage.	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	35-4	34-7	44-5	49-0	56-6	63-5	72-6	47-7	43-2	45-2	54-2	41-5	52-7	50-1
Milk.	6 qts.	34-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	55-2	52-2	60-6	71-4	82-2	91-2	92-8	78-8	72-0	75-0	73-2	73-8	73-2	73-2
Butter, dairy.	2 lbs.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	61-4	65-8	86-4	95-4	104-2	131-8	108-8	77-0	82-4	87-0	75-2	90-8	86-0	87-2
Butter, cream-ery.	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	35-3	38-5	48-0	52-8	58-6	73-9	63-5	44-7	47-2	49-1	43-0	49-8	47-9	49-0
Cheese, old.	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-8	24-4	31-2	33-2	35-7	40-7	38-9	31-9	32-8	33-0	32-5	33-9	33-0	33-7
Cheese, new.	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-6	22-6	29-5	30-4	33-8	38-0	36-9	31-9	32-8	33-0	32-5	33-9	33-0	33-7
Bread.	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	63-0	67-5	91-5	112-5	118-5	136-5	127-5	105-0	100-5	100-5	118-5	114-0	114-0	114-0
Flour, family.	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	32-0	33-0	52-0	65-0	68-0	76-0	67-0	47-0	44-0	44-0	61-0	54-0	52-0	53-0
Rolled oats.	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	21-0	24-0	26-5	37-5	38-0	40-5	35-5	27-5	27-5	27-5	31-5	29-0	30-5	30-0
Rice.	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	11-6	12-4	13-6	20-2	24-0	31-6	25-4	19-2	20-8	21-0	21-4	21-8	21-8	21-8
Beans, hand-picked.	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	11-8	17-6	25-2	33-8	27-8	23-2	20-2	17-0	17-0	17-4	16-6	16-0	16-2	16-2
Apples, evaporated.	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	12-6	12-9	14-0	20-5	22-2	27-9	24-0	21-7	21-7	18-9	20-1	20-0	20-2	19-8
Prunes, medium size.	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-0	12-9	13-8	17-2	19-6	26-0	23-5	18-5	19-0	16-7	15-5	15-8	15-4	15-2
Sugar, granulated.	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-4	31-6	36-4	42-0	48-0	64-4	50-4	35-2	39-2	47-6	36-4	31-6	33-6	33-6
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	10-6	14-6	17-0	19-8	22-2	30-4	24-0	16-6	18-6	22-8	17-2	15-0	15-8	16-0
Tea, black.	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-0	9-8	10-4	12-7	15-7	16-3	14-5	13-6	15-3	17-4	17-8	17-9	18-0	18-0
Tea, green.	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-1	10-2	10-5	12-2	15-4	16-9	15-8	15-0	15-3	17-4	17-8	17-9	18-0	18-0
Coffee.	1 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-4	9-9	10-5	10-2	12-0	15-0	14-7	13-5	13-4	13-6	14-8	15-3	15-8	15-4
Potatoes.	2 pks.	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	40-0	56-5	78-3	73-7	59-3	130-3	69-5	53-3	39-9	50-3	49-7	97-4	68-0	67-0
Vinegar.	1 pt.	-7	-7	-7	-8	-7	-8	-8	-8	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
All Foods.		\$ 5-48	\$ 6-96	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-75	\$ 8-40	\$ 10-46	\$ 12-54	\$ 13-41	\$ 15-77	\$ 14-08	\$ 10-61	\$ 10-53	\$ 10-75	\$ 10-93	\$ 11-50	\$ 11-37	\$ 11-23
Starch, laundry.	1 lb.	c. 9	c. 3-0	c. 3-1	c. 3-2	c. 3-2	c. 3-2	c. 3-5	c. 4-6	c. 4-7	c. 4-7	c. 4-8	c. 4-2	c. 4-6	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 4-1
Coal, anthracite.	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-8	53-6	68-7	74-1	82-0	90-1	123-2	109-0	116-9	110-9	104-8	118-3	105-3	105-4
Coal, bituminous.	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	39-0	37-4	50-4	58-3	62-8	65-9	91-4	70-5	74-5	70-0	64-7	66-2	64-6	64-6
Wood, hard.	" cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	41-9	41-5	47-9	64-8	75-1	76-5	89-4	79-6	80-9	78-4	77-7	76-5	75-9	76-2
Wood, soft.	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-6	30-4	33-7	49-4	55-4	58-8	68-3	57-9	60-5	57-5	56-4	56-2	55-9	56-2
Coal oil.	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-4	23-0	23-2	25-8	27-7	32-4	39-7	31-7	31-2	30-3	30-6	30-0	31-7	31-8
Fuel and light.		\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-90	\$ 1-86	\$ 2-24	\$ 2-72	\$ 3-03	\$ 3-24	\$ 4-12	\$ 3-49	\$ 3-64	\$ 3-47	\$ 3-34	\$ 3-47	\$ 3-33	\$ 3-34
Rent.	1 mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-89	\$ 4-05	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-86	\$ 3-98	\$ 4-04	\$ 4-49	\$ 4-85	\$ 5-66	\$ 6-61	\$ 6-93	\$ 6-96	\$ 6-92	\$ 6-88	\$ 6-85	\$ 6-85	\$ 6-85
**		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total.		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-54	\$ 14-27	\$ 16-78	\$ 19-80	\$ 21-34	\$ 24-71	\$ 24-85	\$ 21-07	\$ 21-17	\$ 21-18	\$ 21-19	\$ 21-87	\$ 21-59	\$ 21-46

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-51	8-38	10-43	12-50	14-06	15-95	14-36	10-85	10-92	11-02	11-33	11-68	11-34	11-23	11-23
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-79	7-19	8-75	10-97	11-64	13-41	12-82	9-77	9-60	9-80	9-85	10-67	10-52	10-42	10-42
New Brunswick.	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	6-53	8-46	10-15	12-65	13-34	15-52	14-16	10-88	10-71	10-98	11-00	10-60	11-42	11-26	11-26
Quebec.	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-24	8-14	10-52	12-77	12-86	15-11	13-62	10-23	10-24	10-23	10-23	11-25	10-62	10-62	10-62
Ontario.	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-53	8-34	10-62	12-66	13-24	15-86	13-95	10-46	10-46	10-70	10-71	11-59	11-48	11-33	11-33
Manitoba.	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-36	8-51	10-04	12-04	13-54	16-06	14-01	10-45	10-45	10-93	10-31	10-67	10-51	10-74	10-53
Saskatchewan.	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-27	8-58	10-33	12-69	14-12	15-34	14-00	10-61	10-47	10-68	11-26	10-92	11-47	11-38	11-38
Alberta.	6-02	6-60	8-00	8-33	8-55	8-56	10-69	12-87	13-15	15-87	14-54	10-21	10-14	10-61	11-31	10-85	11-24	11-03	11-03
British Columbia.	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-11	8-89	10-62	12-61	14-36	16-66	14-87	11-59	11-19	11-53	12-16	12-11	12-12	11-96	11-96

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. ‡Kind most sold. §For electric light see text.

**An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase these figures by about 50 per cent; see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS. GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef							Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Fresh, leg, roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short, cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average).....	28.9	23.5	21.6	15.8	12.3	20.0	28.0	28.8	26.0	40.7	45.2	61.9
Nova Scotia (average).....	29.9	24.8	21.0	16.0	13.1	14.8	24.5	28.3	26.4	38.9	43.8	59.8
1—Sydney.....	29.5	24.2	21.7	16.9	15	15	24	29.1	27.5	40.1	43.2	60.1
2—New Glasgow.....	28.5	25	19.6	14.9	11.4	13.7	21.6	29.8	24.4	34.7	40.9	60
3—Amherst.....	26.3	23.3	18.6	14.5	12.8	15.3	26.7	25	24.4	37.9	41.7	55
4—Halifax.....	32.5	23.8	24	17.1	14	15.2	27.9	28.4	24.7	38.6	42	60
5—Windsor.....	32.5	27.5	21	16.5	12.5	15	22.5	29	29	40	50	60
6—Truro.....									28.2	42	45	63.7
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	25.6	24.4	20.5	15.3	13.4	13	19	25	25	40.4	42.9	57
New Brunswick (average).....	30.5	24.0	21.3	17.5	12.8	17.9	24.2	28.5	25.5	41.1	45.9	61.7
8—Moncton.....	27.5	23	19	16.2	12			32	26.5	39.7	46.9	60.7
9—St. John.....	35.4	24.8	23.5	17.5	13	19.6	27.5	27.8	25.8	39	44	64.1
10—Fredericton.....	33.8	26.7	25	21	14.1	16.2	20	26.7	25.7	40.8	45	62
11—Bathurst.....	25.3	22.5	17.8	15.4	12		25	27.5	24	45	47.5	60
Quebec (average).....	25.0	22.1	22.0	14.6	10.6	17.8	24.5	24.5	24.4	37.4	40.6	61.8
12—Quebec.....	24.4	23.7	20.9	14.7	10.6	18.4	27.8	23.9	25.5	37.7	38.6	59.4
13—Three Rivers.....	24.4	22.7	21.4	15.6	12.1	16.4	20.4	24.1	25.5	38.3	43	60
14—Sherbrooke.....	31.2	27	28	18.4	11.0	18.5	25	30.7	24.7	39.5	41.7	63.3
15—Sorel.....	20	18	18	14	11		21	23.7	43.5	50	61.7	
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	21.2	19.1	18.7	12.9	9.8	19.2	21.4	21.4	19.7	34	39	57.5
17—St. John's.....	26.5	25	26.5	14.3	9.7	22.3	20	23.7	23.7	35.5	39.3	68.3
18—Thetford Mines.....	20	16.5	15.5	13.5	10	15		22.5	25	34.5	35	60
19—Montreal.....	29.3	24.3	26.7	13.7	10.6	15.3	28.7	27.2	26.1	37.4	39.2	64.5
20—Hull.....	27.6	22.9	22.1	14.7	9.9	16.4	32	27	25.5	35.8	40	61.4
Ontario (average).....	30.0	24.3	22.1	16.7	12.8	22.2	28.6	23.4	25.3	38.9	43.0	61.9
21—Ottawa.....	28.7	22.8	21.4	16.4	10.8	22.3	27.7	28.3	25.2	40.6	45.1	61.7
22—Brockville.....	30.7	25.7	23.3	14.4	12	18.3	27	29	26	40.9	45	61.1
23—Kingston.....	27.8	21.8	21.3	16.1	11.1	17.8	25.4	27.5	23.1	36.8	40.7	57.5
24—Belleville.....	28.3	23.7	23.5	16.2	12.2	22.6	28.7	28.7	25.5	41.6	45.5	63.7
25—Peterborough.....	31	26	22.4	17.2	13.5	22.9	27.5	31.1	29	38.1	41	60.9
26—Oshawa.....	30.1	24.6	22.4	16	13.9	23.4	27.7	29.9	26.7	40.7	45.2	62.5
27—Orillia.....	26.4	22.6	19.2	16.3	13.4	21.5	28.3	26.2	27	39.5	41.7	61.4
28—Toronto.....	31	23.3	24	15.5	13.8	22.9	33.1	29.6	26.4	41.4	45.3	63
29—Niagara Falls.....	31.8	26.6	23.8	18.8	11.4	25	34.5	31.2	30.5	38.4	41.7	60.8
30—St. Catharines.....	27.6	23.4	22	16.3	12	23.2	29	27.4	25.2	37.6	41.7	59.3
31—Hamilton.....	31.5	24.8	25.5	17.7	13.8	23.1	26.2	28.2		39.9	43.6	63.3
32—Brantford.....	30.2	24.9	22.7	17.2	12.4	22.9	30	30.5	29	37.3	41.6	62.9
33—Galt.....	30	25	22	18	15	23	30	32.5		41.4	45	60.5
34—Guelph.....	30	24.6	22.5	16.6	14.2	23.1	28.5	26.6	30	39.3	44.1	60.9
35—Kitchener.....	27.8	24.5	21.2	18.5	14.7	22.7	30	29.7	25	35.3	38.9	59.5
36—Woodstock.....	32.1	25.2	23.1	17.4	13.7	20.7	27.5	23	27.2	37.5	40.8	60.3
37—Stratford.....	30	25	20.2	16.9	13.4	23	27.5	30.1	26.7	39.3	43.6	62.7
38—London.....	31.2	24.4	22.8	16.3	11.8	21	27.6	28.9	25	38.7	42.7	60.2
39—St. Thomas.....	28.1	23.5	20.9	16.3	12.5	21.4	27	30.1	25	39.2	42.7	62.3
40—Chatham.....	30	25	21.1	16.7	12.1	23.8	28.9	25.9	28.4	38.9	43.5	65.4
41—Windsor.....	30.4	22.7	21.8	15.3	11.3	23.7	28.4	25.7	27.1	37.7	41.5	62.8
42—Sarnia.....	30.5	24.5	23.2	19.2	14.9	23.7	28.7	31	27.5	39.7	45.7	62.5
43—Owen Sound.....	27.5	22.5	18.5	17.2	13.8	23.7	22.3	26.2	27	40.2	44.3	62
44—North Bay.....	34	28.6	27	17	11.8	24.2	30	29	26.6	35.2	37	62.1
45—Sudbury.....	32.2	25	23.7	17.2	12.5	24.7	25	32.3	27.2	39	45.2	62.6
46—Cobalt.....	30	25	21	15	12	18		23.5	28.7	39.8	44.3	61.7
47—Timmins.....	29.7	24.7	21	15.7	11.7	24	29	32.3	29	37.2	40	62
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	31.1	25.9	22.2	17.5	12.2	21.7	30	29.3	27.8	38.6	44.1	62.5
49—Port Arthur.....	30.7	22.8	21.1	16.9	13.6	20.2	33.2	30.8	29.1	39.4	46.2	67.1
50—Fort William.....	28.3	20	18.3	14.5	12.9	17.7	30.7	30.3	27.5	38.1	43.1	63.2
Manitoba (average).....	24.4	18.6	18.6	13.4	10.4	14.9	27.7	26.2	27.7	37.7	41.4	59.6
51—Winnipeg.....	25.1	18.2	18.7	12.7	10.7	14.8	26.9	27.8	27.8	36.5	40.9	59.2
52—Brandon.....	23.6	18.9	18.5	14	10.1	15	28.5	25	27.5	38.9	41.9	60
Saskatchewan (average).....	27.4	21.5	19.5	14.9	10.9	16.3	30.9	26.7	26.2	45.4	50.9	64.2
53—Regina.....	24.1	19.7	17.6	13	11.2	15.4	29.5	25.6	25.6	45.2	52.8	66.9
54—Prince Albert.....	25	20	16.1	14.3	11.3	15	31	27.7	30	47.5	50.6	60.1
55—Saskatoon.....	26.8	21.8	19.7	14.7	10.2	16.2	30	26.5	22.5	45.4	49.8	61.4
56—Moose Jaw.....	33.7	24.6	24.4	17.6	10.9	18.4	33	27	26.6	43.5	50.4	68.3
Alberta (average).....	26.2	20.5	18.5	13.1	10.2	16.8	29.8	27.5	26.0	43.1	49.9	58.9
57—Medicine Hat.....	27	19.6	20.2	15	11.8	17.1	32.5	28.6	28.3	40.1	55	61.4
58—Drumheller.....	30	25	20	15	10	20	30	30	27.5	45.7	55	60
59—Edmonton.....	26	19	20.2	12.4	10.3	18.1	30	27.9	25.6	42	46.4	57.6
60—Calgary.....	22.5	17.6	16.5	10.9	9.3	14.5	26.8	27	24.4	38.5	44.8	59.3
61—Lethbridge.....	25.7	21	15.5	12.2	9.8	14.1	29.5	24.2	24	40	48.3	56.4
British Columbia (average).....	31.7	25.4	23.5	16.0	14.2	23.5	31.8	35.2	29.8	49.6	54.6	65.8
62—Fernie.....	30	25	22	15	10	20		35	30.5	45.5	52	63
63—Nelson.....	32	25	22	17.5	15.1	23.7	35	37.5	29	47.2	50.8	61.2
64—Trail.....	31.5	25	22.4	18.1	16.8	23.6	35	35	28.2	54.2	60	63.7
65—New Westminster.....	31.2	25.7	20.2	14.7	14.4	21.7	34	33	32.4	45.9	52	68.3
66—Vancouver.....	32.3	24.2	23.2	14.4	13.9	23	37.4	34.8	32.1	49	53.1	67.8
67—Victoria.....	30.3	23.2	22.9	15.2	13.6	24.4	34.4	31.9	27.7	50.6	55.4	63.7
68—Nanaimo.....	31.2	25	22.2	18.1	18	26.7	37.5	34.4	25	49.2	53.7	68.6
69—Prince Rupert.....	35	30	30	15	12.5	25	40	40	33.7	55	60	70

a Price per single quart higher.

b Adjacent localities 14c to 18c per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1927

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen per lb.	Whitefish fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking fresh No. 1's and storage per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
20-0	30-8	20-4	13-9	60-6	20-8	20-4	37-0	22-8	58-4	50-1	12-2	43-6	49-0
	30-8			53-0	17-8	17-8	27-8	24-0	62-6	54-4	11-3	44-4	51-1
	30			60	17-7	16	29-2	22	69-9	54-9	b12-14	45-7	51-4
	35			60	17-2	19	29-3	21-8	59-6	52-7	12-13	45-8	50-7
	25-30			45	18	15-7	26-3	23-7	62	53-7	9	43-2	49-8
				50	17-6	17-4	26-7	24-6	63-7	59-9	a13-3	42-8	51-4
				50	18-5	18	30	27	63-7	55	10	53-3	5
12	35			60	17-7	20	25-2	25	57-1	50	10	44-7	6
16-7	35-0			56-9	18-1	19-5	39-3	24	55	47-7	9-12	40-2	47-7
12	35	10-0		60	18-5	17-7	40-3	23-3	58-7	49-9	12-1	42-8	47-7
18	35	10		60	17	16-7	37-3	22-4	65	53-7	10-12	47-8	50-1
20	35			55-60	18-7	17-7	35-8	21-9	59	48-8	a13-5	42-7	46-8
				50	18-3	18	25	25-7	57	49-5	12	41-9	47-5
16-8	30-8	22-0	10-6	59-2	20-7	21-2	32-3	22-6	53-7	47-5	12	38-7	46-2
10	25	20		50	21	20-7	32-8	23-6	61-7	52-3	11-7	41-9	45-7
15-20	30	10		50	20	23-3	31-3	22-8	65	51-4	12-14	40-2	45
15-20	35	30	15		21-2	20-8	30-4	22-4	63-4	54-7	13	44-3	45-8
				60	25	25	30	23-3	64-8	51-9	a11-1	43-6	46-9
		20			22	20	30	21-5	56-6	48-6	10	42-9	15
25		15		60	20	20	41	22-9	56-2	51-2	10	44-5	16
			8	50			18	27-5	60-7	57-5	10	47-1	17
15-16	35	25		75	19-2	20-9	33-4	21-3	61-2	53	12	36-3	18
15	30		10	60	18-4	20	34-6	23-5	65-4	53-6	14	44-3	19
18-8	31-6	22-0	12-5	66-7	20-2	19-9	40-3	22-3	62-3	48-9	12	42-8	20
18	35	25	10		20-3	20-9	39-1	21-8	58-0	49-8	12-1	44-3	21
15	35	22	10-20		22-3	19-8	44-2	24	66-6	53-9	12	45-2	22
12-5-15	35	22	10-20		17-2	18	35-8	19-4	53-5	45	10	40	23
	30	20	15		25	20-3	35-6	21-5	56-8	43	10	41-8	24
20	30	20		60	18-7	24	38	21-7	53-3	42-7	a 9	45	25
20	25	25			22-7	16-9	39-6	23-6	62-1	49	11	43-5	26
20	30-35	18-20	10		19-8	15-9	35-8	23-8	51-5	56	13	44-2	27
16	30-32		12-5	72	22	18	41-5	22-5	51-5	50	10-11-5	43-9	28
20	35	25			21	19-8	41-6	21-9	65-1	54-7	a13-3	44-9	29
20	35	25			17-9	20-1	40-2	19-7	61	50	12	44	30
20	35	25		60	18-8	17	43-6	22-1	55-3	49-4	12	45-7	31
20	30	23	15		19-5	17-1	42-5	21-8	62-3	51-5	13	44-5	32
15	33	20	12		21-2	22	42-6	21-9	53-2	47-3	a10-5	47-2	33
20	30	25		75	21	19-2	43-4	22-4	59-6	49	a11-8	46-7	34
20	35	22	12-5		20	20	35-5	20-6	52-5	50-6	12	46-4	35
20	35	25	15	60	18-7	23-3	40-8	19-8	50-4	47-6	10	44-7	36
18	23	20		60	20-4	22-2	38-4	22-2	53-5	48-7	12	41-7	37
17-20	30	18	10	50	19-6	19-1	41-6	22	59-5	49-5	11	43-7	38
18	35	20	12		20	20-7	43-3	21-9	53	46	10	45-7	39
20	35	30	15		20	23-2	39-8	22-9	46	50-7	12	46-4	40
					19-5	22	45-8	21-5	63-3	55 8	15	47	41
							47-1	24	56-1		a12	49-6	42
25	28-32	20			21	41	21-1	21-1	46-6			45-1	43
		20			20-1	40-4	21-8	21-8	66-2	54-7	12	40	44
	30	15	10	75	18-9	18-8	35-5	24-3	66-2	55	15	45	45
	30				21	18-7	33-1	24-9	62-5	57-5	15	52-8	46
		25			18-2	18-2	33-7	25	73	51-6	a14-3	50-4	47
18	30	18	9		20-4	21-4	45-4	22-6	67-3	56-6	13	43	48
15-20	25			80	20	18-7	40-4	24-2	52-9	46	a14-3	40	49
					20	17-9	42-2	22-6	55-4	48-3	a14-3	46-2	50
	30	18			21-1	16-4	36-5	20-9	60-0	50-6	12-3	41-0	51
25-0	30-0	15-0	16-3		21-1	16-6	40-7	19-3	64-9	50	12	40-1	52
25	30	15			21	16-2	32-2	22-4	55	51-2	12-5	41-9	53
25	30	12	12-5		25-1	24-5	34-4	23-3	64-1	57-4	12-5	38-2	54
25	30	15	20		24-7	26-6	32-9	23	67	59-2	13	37-7	55
25	30	18			25	23-7	29-2	25	59	52	12	36-7	56
25	30	15			24-7	22-7	36-3	23-3	65-7	58-5	12	37-2	57
24-1	27-8	15-8	18-3		26	25	39-3	21-7	64-7	60	13	41-2	58
30	30	20			24-5	23-0	37-6	22-9	55-6	45-6	12-4	40-2	59
25	30	18			25	25	37	25	55	44-6	13	42	60
25	30	18			25	25	31-4	25	58	45	a12-5	41	61
25-30	23-25	12-5	15		22-2	23-7	35	22-8	59-1	49-2	a12-5	41-1	62
18	25	12-5	20		24-6	21-5	42-7	21-3	55	47-3	12	37	63
23-7	28-3	19-3	17-6		25-5	20	41-9	20-6	50-9	41-7	12	40	64
30	30	18			22-3	22-3	39-2	23-9	51-6	44-6	14-0	49-1	65
25	30	18			23-3	22-3	42-5	23	57-8	53-3	a12-5	48-7	66
25	30	20			25-8	24-2	33-9	25	49-4	45	a14-3	50	67
25	30	18-20	22		24-4	23	37-4	25-5	58	51	15	50	68
18-5-25	26	20	13		19-6	23	44-7	22-8	46-5	40	a12-0	48-9	69
25	30				21-1	18-8	41-2	21-4	47-9	42-4	a12-0	49-3	70
15	25				22-3	19-8	34-2	22-7	46-2	38-6	a14-3	48	71
	25				19-7	24	43-3	25-7	47-5	37-5	a13-3	50	72
	25				22-5	22-5	36-2	25	59-4	48-7	a16-7	47-5	73

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
Dominion (average)	30.7	7.6	18.4	5.3	6.0	10.9	12.7	16.3	17.0	16.5
Nova Scotia (average)	29.6	7.9	17.3	5.8	6.4	9.8	14.2	15.3	18.2	17.5
1—Sydney.....	29.7	8	17.7	5.7	6.7	9.9	13.4	18	17.9	17.7
2—New Glasgow.....	30.3	8	16.6	5.4	5.6	10.3	13.8	17	17.2	16.9
3—Amherst.....	28.5	8	17.4	5.7	6.7	9.3	13.7	18.8	19	15.9
4—Halifax.....	31.4	7.8	18.3	5.7	6.8	9.3	15	17.8	17.9	17.5
5—Windsor.....	29	8.8		6.6	6.5	10		20.7	20	20
6—Truro.....	28.6	8	16.3	5.6	6.2	10	15	17.5	17	16.8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29.2	7.4	18.5	5.4	5.8	11.1	15.2	16.7	17	16.8
New Brunswick (average)	31.9	8.7	18.0	5.5	5.9	10.4	14.5	16.4	15.7	15.3
8—Moncton.....	33.3	9.3	18.6	5.8	6.4	12.1	15.3	17.4	16.4	15.4
9—St. John.....	30.8	8.7	18.6	5.2	5.9	9.2	14.9	15	15.1	14.6
10—Fredericton.....	30.3	8.7	16.7	5.4	5.7	10.8	13.5	16	15.9	15
11—Bathurst.....	33.3	8	18	5.5	5.7	9.5	14.3	17.2	15.5	16
Quebec (average)	28.7	6.4	17.7	5.2	6.3	9.6	13.3	14.7	17.1	15.5
12—Quebec.....	29.2	7.5	17.7	5.4	6	10.2	13.7	15.4	17.3	16.4
13—Three Rivers.....	28.7	6	17.9	5.4	6.8	9.5	14.7	15.2	19.1	16.4
14—Sherbrooke.....	27.9	6.7	17.3	5	6	9.4	13.7	14.6	17.9	15.4
15—Sorel.....	28.1	6	17.8	4.9	6	9.9	11.7	15.1	18	16.1
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	25.9	5	16.9	4.8	6.2	10.1	12.1	14.6	15.5	16.2
17—St. John's.....	30	5.3	18	4.8	7.5	9.7	14.5	14.4	16.6	16.2
18—Theftford Mines.....	28.5	6.7	17.3	5.5	6.8	8.4	14	15	19	15
19—Montreal.....	31.4	5.3-8	18.1	5.5	5.7	11	12.1	14.5	16	14.9
20—Hull.....	28.3	6.7-8	18	5	6	8-6	13	13.9	15.3	14
Ontario (average)	31.1	7.3	17.9	5.0	5.9	11.7	13.2	15.9	15.9	15.5
21—Ottawa.....	32.8	7.3-8	18.5	5.8	6.5	11.2	11.9	15.7	15.8	15.4
22—Brockville.....	30	6.7	17.8	5.4	5.4	10.4	11.2	16.7	17	16.5
23—Kingston.....	28.4	6.7	15.4	5.3	5	9.7	11.4	14.2	13.6	13.6
24—Belleville.....	29.6	6.3	18	5	5.5	11	12.8	14.6	14.8	14.8
25—Peterborough.....	29.3	7.3	17.3	4.8	5.5	11.6	12.9	15.1	15.3	15.2
26—Oshawa.....	35.4	7.3	17.4	4.3	5.9	12.6	13.7	15.5	14.7	14.7
27—Orillia.....	30.9	6.7	18.7	5.1	5.4	11.8	13.4	16.6	17	16.3
28—Toronto.....	34.4	7.3-8	18.8	5	5.8	10.9	12.3	15.5	15.3	15.2
29—Niagara Falls.....	33.2	7.3	19.4	5.1	5.1	13	13.9	15.7	17.7	16.1
30—St. Catharines.....	28.2	7.3	18.2	4.8	5.3	11.7	13	14.9	14.4	14.5
31—Hamilton.....	32.6	7.3-8	17.6	4.5	6.1	11.1	12.2	14.7	15.2	14.7
32—Brantford.....	30.9	7.3	17.4	4.5	5.3	12.1	13.7	14.5	14.8	14.4
33—Galt.....	34.1	7.3	19.5	4.8	6.1	13	14.6	16	16.7	15.9
34—Guelph.....	30.4	7.3	18.6	4.6	5.9	12.3	12.5	16	15	16
35—Kitchener.....	31.4	7.3	18.4	4.3	5.4	12.4	13.6	15.1	15.6	15.4
36—Woodstock.....	29.7	7.3	17.8	4.4	5.3	11.5	13.4	15	15	14.9
37—Stratford.....	30.9	7.3	18.4	4.5	6.2	12.8	13.4	16.2	15.7	15.2
38—London.....	33.9	7.3-8	18.7	4.8	5.8	12.4	13.9	15.8	16.4	15.6
39—St. Thomas.....	28	7.3	18.7	4.8	5.4	14.1	14	16.3	16.2	15.1
40—Chatham.....	30.5	6.7	18.2	4.4	5.5	12.2	14	15.6	15.3	14.5
41—Windsor.....	30.2	8	19	5.2	5.6	11.7	14.6	15.8	15.9	15.8
42—Sarnia.....	31.5	7.3-8.3	17.3	4.6	5.9	12.2	15	16.4	16.1	15.3
43—Owen Sound.....	31	6.7	16.7	4.7	5.5	11	13.7	16.2	15.6	16.2
44—North Bay.....	28.9	5.8	15.4	5.6	6.3	10.9	13.1	15	15.5	14.8
45—Sudbury.....	31.1	8	17.3	5.5	7.8	10.7	15	17.1	17.6	16.2
46—Cobalt.....	35.2	8.1	18.5	5.9	9	12.3	14.3	19.4	19.1	18.9
47—Timmins.....	31.2	8.3	16	5.6	5.8	9.3	12.7	16.5	15.5	15.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	29.8	8	19.3	5.4	7	13.1	14.3	16.2	16.1	16
49—Port Arthur.....	28.7	7.3	18.6	5.6	6.3	10.2	11.2	17	17.5	17.2
50—Fort William.....	31	7.3	17.3	5.5	5.2	11.5	10.3	16.2	17.2	16.3
Manitoba (average)	30.6	6.7	18.1	5.4	6.1	11.5	12.3	18.7	18.3	18.4
51—Winnipeg.....	30.8	7	19.8	5.4	6.4	11.9	12.7	18.8	18.4	19
52—Brandon.....	30.3	6.4	16.3	5.3	5.7	11	11.8	18.5	18.2	17.8
Saskatchewan (average)	30.2	8.0	18.6	5.5	5.9	10.6	12.4	18.1	18.5	18.2
53—Regina.....	29.7	8		5.3	6	11.6	12.3	17.8	18.5	17.4
54—Prince Albert.....	30	8	19	5.5	6.3	8.1	12.5	18.5	18.2	18.2
55—Saskatoon.....	29.8	8	17	5.4	5.6	11.1	12.9	18.2	18.7	18.8
56—Moose Jaw.....	31.4	8	19.7	5.6	5.5	11.4	11.9	17.9	18.4	18.3
Alberta (average)	31.7	8.1	18.7	5.5	5.5	11.4	10.1	16.2	19.4	19.1
57—Medicine Hat.....	32.3	7.4	18.7	5.4	6.4	12.2	9.8	17.5	20.7	19.1
58—Drumheller.....	33.3	8.9	19	5.6	5.5	11.7	10.3	15	17.7	19.3
59—Edmonton.....	30	8	20.5	5.4	5	10.5	9.2	16.5	20.3	20.5
60—Calgary.....	33.3	8.4	17.4	5.6	5.4	11.9	10.1	15.7	19.2	19.2
61—Lethbridge.....	29.4	10	18	5.4	5.3	10.6	11	16.1	19.2	17.5
British Columbia (average)	31.8	8.9	21.4	5.7	6.2	10.5	9.5	16.4	18.5	17.8
62—Fernie.....	30.7	8.3	21.5	5.6	5.7	12.3	11	15	18.5	18.5
63—Nelson.....	31.4	10	19.5	5.9	6.2	11.2	10.1	15.8	19.7	19.2
64—Trail.....	30	9.3	16.3	5.6	5.8	10	8.7	15	18.9	18.9
65—New Westminster.....	32.2	8	23.7	5.6	6.2	9.5	8.3	16.4	17	15.9
66—Vancouver.....	31.9	8	22.5	5.7	6.2	9.3	9	16	18.3	16.2
67—Victoria.....	31.7	8.0	22	5.5	6.4	10.1	9.2	16	18.7	17
68—Nanaimo.....	31.8	8.0	23.3	5.5	7.2	10.8	9.7	18.2	17.8	17.3
69—Prince Rupert.....	34.5	10	22.5		0	10.6	10.1	19	18.7	19.2

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1927

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
8-1	5-1	2-011	39-5	24-8	19-8	15-2	18-6	18-4	-810	28-5	-670	45-2
8-1	5-7	1-713	32-7	20-0	18-3	16-2	19-0	19-3	-851	28-8	-683	49-9
8-1	5-1	1-745	34-5		20	16-7	19-3	20-7	-754	29-7	-731	50-5
7-6	5	1-665	28-3	24-2	17	16-6	18-9	18-5	-828	30-2	-544	42
8-1	5-3	1-27	26-4	17-5	17-5	16-3	18	18-3	-90	30-5	-65	52-5
8	5-3	1-687	37-1	23-3	17	15-2	19	18-8	-797	27-9	-697	47-2
9	7	2-25	37-5	17-5	20	17	21	21	-90	25	-75	5
7-8	6-7	1-662	32-5	17-5	18	15-6	17-5	18-5	-925	29-5	-725	48-3
7-7	5	1-34	23-6	19-1	21-5	15-6	17-1	18-2	-86	32	-717	51-2
8-5	4-8	1-571	31-9	22-5	19-0	16-0	17-7	18-5	-744	28-5	-699	48-9
8-9	4-7	1-508	30	23	21-7	16-2	17-1	18-1	-812	32-5	-712	58-3
7-4	4-3	1-765	36-2	24-5	17-2	13-8	16-7	17-6	-762	26-8	-614	44
10	4-7	1-575	34-4	20	18-5	16-1	19-5	19-1	-80	31-3	-77	44-2
7-5	5-6	1-437	27		18-7	17-7	17-5	19-3	-60	27-5		49
7-6	6-0	1-791	34-5	28-9	18-8	15-1	19-0	18-5	-913	27-7	-695	43-3
8-4	6-2	1-463	31-1	26-9	19-0	16-8	19-2	20	-983	28	-755	44-8
7-6	7-8	1-702	35-2	30-7	20-4	15-8	21-1	18-5	-905	26	-767	44-4
7-6	5-9	1-703	31-8	28-3	19-2	14-5	19-5	18-5	-943	28-7	-686	43-3
7-9	6-4	1-528	30	30	15	15	19-1	18	-90	26-9	-675	41-1
7-2	5-3	1-725	32-2		18-4	14-6	17-2	15-5	-925	27-0	-625	41-8
8	5-8	2-062	37		20	14-4	20-8	21-2	-95	28-3	-65	45
7-2	5-7	1-857	35-7		19-3	17	19	16-5	94	33-3		45
7-4	5-3	1-975	36-9	32-2	19	14-1	18-4	18-2	-916	25-9	-711	40-6
7-4	5-9	2-10	41	25-5	18-2	14-1	17	20-5	-757	25	-692	43-6
8-6	5-1	2-344	45-1	25-2	19-1	15-3	18-2	18-1	-804	27-7	-661	41-8
8-3	5-9	2-11	43-6	30-4	16-3	15-3	17-8	20-2	-821	29-5	-638	44-2
8-7	5	2-51	46-4	28	19	14	18-4	18-2	-88	30	-734	43
8-8	5-4	2-29	42-1	30	19-5	14-5	17-6	18	-837	26-2	-658	43-6
9-7	5-5	2-41	47-7	20-9		15-1	17-6	16-8	-821	28-1	-687	43
7-9	4-6	2-10	40-5	22-6	20	14	17-8	17-7	-818	26-9	-594	36-2
8-8	4-7	2-19	43-9	22	15	15-6	18-6	19	-847	27	-676	43-6
8	4-6	1-84	35-6	31	15	15	18	18-2	-81	25	-716	39-8
8-1	5-3	2-19	41-6	27-7	16	13-7	17-5	17-6	-78	26-8	-652	39-5
9-4	5-1	2-52	44-5	22-8		14-7	18-3	17-7	-935	29-2	-723	44-4
9-2	5-1	2-70	50-4	18	20	14-6	17-7	15-6	-825	25-3	-616	39-3
8-9	5	2-52	46-4	21-7	25	15-4	17-3	18-4	-695	25-3	-586	40-2
7-6	4-6	2-414	44-7	18-6		14-2	17-2	15-5	-698	26-7	-587	37-6
9-3	5-2	2-42	48-1	24-7		14-8	18	17-7	-79	25	-70	40-6
8-6	4-8	2-475	50	25		14-5	17-4	16-8	-757	26-7	-617	41
8-8	4-8	2-45	45-8	23-3		16-6	16-9	17	-65	25-7	-58	36-8
9-2	5	2-53	46-7	18-3		14-6	17-1	15-5	-70	27-5	-53	38-5
8-5	4-9	2-48	47-1	23-9		15-9	18-4	16-8	-758	26-8	-608	41-1
8	4-8	2-36	45	20-9		14-7	17-3	16-5	-771	27-6	-65	41-8
8-8	5	2-58	47-8	17-9		15-5	18-7	16-9	-84	26-8	-75	42
7-8	4-4	2-60	46-8	18-8		15-9	17-6	16-4	-86	27-8	-68	40-6
9-1	4-4	2-52	45-1	32-1		16	18-2	17-1	-762	27-5	-727	41-4
8-5	5-2	2-54	49-2	23-2		15-6	18-7	19-5	-905	29-7	-708	40-8
8-3	4-4	1-61	32-5	22-7		14-2	18-2	17-8	-76	32-3	-675	42-5
8-3	4-9	2-41	50-3	28-3		13-7	18-2		-78	30-3	-62	41-6
8-7	6	2-35	45	35	18-3	16-6	19-3		-878	29-7	-72	47-2
9-2	7-7	2-47	47-5		22-2	19	19-7		-943	30	-736	50
9	5-3	2-56	57-5	35	18-5	17-7	21		-883	26-5	-775	45
8-5	5-5	2-355	45-5	31-3	19-6	16-4	18-6		-758	28-7	-675	42-1
7-7	5	1-914	38-7	30	21	15-8	19-6		-767	28	-617	42-5
8-3	4-7	1-891	36-7	26-7	19-5	15-2	18-8		-777	29-2	-59	43-3
7-1	5-0	1-256	26-1		18-6	14-5	18-7		-734	28-0	-633	43-7
6-3	5	1-402	27-8		20	15-5	18-5		-742	28-5	-599	44-8
7-9	4-9	1-11	24-3		17-2	13-5	18-8		-725	27-5	-667	42-5
8-4	5-5	2-076	40-2		19-8	15-4	19-7		-765	30-0	-681	50-7
8-3	5-5	1-95	40-2		20	15-1	19-5		-75	27-5	-65	48-3
8-3	5-7	1-90	33-7		20	13-8	20		-75	31-7	-65	51-4
8-7	5-2	2-292	43-3		21-7	15-1	18-5		-761	30-2	-725	51-8
8-2	5-4	2-16	43-5		17-5	17-5	20-6		-80	30-6	-70	51-2
7-4	4-3	1-676	33-2		20-9	15-0	19-1		-773	29-2	-661	49-9
6-5	4	2-00	36-7		22-2	14-7	19		-72	29	-735	51-7
7-8	5-3	1-76	35		21-7	17	19-2		-817	30	-617	48-3
7-2	4-3	1-311	25		20-8	14-3	18-9		-745	27-2	-598	47-7
8	4-4	1-84	36-1		20-5	14-1	19-3		-794	28-6	-687	51-9
7-7	3-6	1-47	33		19-3	15	19-2		-79	31	-67	50
7-4	4-4	1-906	41-7		22-9	13-7	19-0		-777	30-1	-664	49-6
8-5	3-2	1-87	38-7		21-7	15	21		-80	32	-65	50
7-5	4-9	2-06	48-3		25	13-7	18-7		-817	33-3	-683	55
7-1	5	2-02	47-5		25	14-5	19-5		-80	35	-662	49
6-7	4-1	1-43	30		20	12-6	18		-694	27-5	-631	45-8
6-6	4-6	1-72	34-7		25	13-4	18		-717	25-9	-634	46-5
6-6	3-9	1-84	42-3		22-2	13-8	17-7		-731	26-9	-605	45-3
7-7	4-6	2-11	41-9		20	11-9	18-7		-807	30	-708	51-2
8-3	4-9	2-20	50		24-4	14-9	20-5		-85	30	-74	54

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (and most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 4 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (Average).....	8.4	8.0	61.6	71.8	27.0	15.3	3.6	55.2	59.1	12.4	7.5	\$ 16.864
Nova Scotia (Average).....	8.7	8.0	66.7	71.0	29.2	12.7	4.1	57.2	46.3	13.2	7.9	16.583
1—Sydney.....	8.6	8.1	66.5	72.3	30.4	14.5	4	68	51.5	13.7	7.6	
2—New Glasgow.....	8.6	8.1	65.7	73.1	30	13	3.6	50.3	39.8	13.3	8.3	
3—Amherst.....	8.7	7.8	67	69.9	30	11.6	5.2	56.7	36.7	13	7.4	17.50
4—Halifax.....	8.3	7.7	66.7	68.9	28	13.6	4.6	69	57	13.4	7.5	16.00-16.50
5—Windsor.....	9	8.2	65	72.5	27.5	11.2	3.6	44		12		
6—Truro.....	8.7	7.8	69	69.2	29.5	12.4	3.6	55		13.5	8.3	16.00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	8	7.4	66.1	70.5	28.1	15.8	3.8	63.7	40.1	14.4	7	18.40
New Brunswick (Average).....	8.3	8.0	64.3	72.3	26.4	12.5	3.4	62.1	37.3	12.8	7.2	17.125
8—Moncton.....	8.4	7.8	67.1	74.6	27.8	13.1	3.2	62.5	40	14.8	7.7	g18.00
9—St. John.....	7.6	8	62.5	65.4	25.7	11.9	3.6	58.6	35	12.9	7.2	16.50
10—Fredericton.....	9	8.3	64.3	75	25.8	12	3.1	61.4	40	11.3	7	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	8.2	7.7	63.3	74.2	26.3	13	3.8	66	34	12.3	7	18.00
Quebec (Average).....	7.9	7.4	59.7	68.4	25.8	14.0	3.6	53.3	64.3	11.7	6.8	16.222
12—Quebec.....	7.7	7.2	58.1	71.6	26.9	18.3	3.4	53.9	70	11.1	7.4	16.50-17.00
13—Three Rivers.....	8.4	7.7	59.5	72.2	25.9	14.3	4.4	53	56.7	11.2	7.1	16.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7.8	7.3	63.3	70.5	26.1	13.1	3.1	51.7	58.9	11.1	6.4	16.75-17.75
15—Sorel.....	8	7.5	55	54.7	25	11.3	4.2	50	75	14	6.8	15.00
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7.5	7.1	57.8	66.9	25	12.1	4	54.4	65	10	6.8	15.50-16.00
17—St. John's.....	7.8	7.3	62.8	70	27	13.8	3.6	58	65	13.7	6.8	15.00
18—Theftford Mines.....	8.2	7.7	62	71.1	26	13.7	3.7	51.7	61.2	12.3	7	16.50-17.00
19—Montreal.....	7.7	7.3	60.7	71.2	25.3	15.1	3.2	55.4	66.5	11	6.6	16.50-17.00
20—Hull.....	7.6	7.2	58.3	67	25.4	14.6	3.2	52	60	11	6.6	16.75
Ontario (Average).....	8.4	8.1	63.0	73.2	26.1	13.7	3.4	54.8	69.1	11.6	7.2	16.275
21—Ottawa.....	7.9	7.5	62.7	72.9	26.4	12.2	3.5	60	58.1	11.5	7.2	16.75
22—Brockville.....	8.1	7.9	63	74.2	28	13.3	3.8	54	58	12.1	7	16.00
23—Kingston.....	7.7	7.4	56.9	68.1	25	12.9	3.6	51.4	52.8	11	7.1	15.50
24—Belleville.....	8.3	8.2	64.5	71.1	25.8	13.7	3.1	58	65.7	11.7	7.1	16.00
25—Peterborough.....	7.9	7.8	61.9	68.6	25	14.4	3.4	57.5	56.2	10.6	0.4	15.75
26—Oshawa.....	8.3	8.1	67	74.2	25	12.7	3	57	62	12.1	6.7	16.00
27—Orillia.....	8.1	8	67.5	72.3	25.4	14.3	3.7	54.2	55	12.3	7	16.00-16.25
28—Toronto.....	8	7.7	62.9	72.8	24.3	12.2	3.4	55.1	50.9	10	6.7	15.50-16.00
29—Niagara Falls.....	8.5	8.1	65.7	78.3	25.7	14.4	3.7	56.5	60	11	7	g14.50-15.00
30—St. Catharines.....	8.2	8.2	63.6	74.8	24.2	12.3	3.5	53.6	57	11.4	6.8	15.50
31—Hamilton.....	8.1	7.8	61.1	72.3	25.3	12.2	3.3	54.6	58.3	10.1	6.6	15.50
32—Brantford.....	8.2	8.0	61.7	72.3	24.5	12.7	2.8	54.4	72	10.8	6.8	15.50
33—Galt.....	8.2	8	64.4	74.1	24.9	13.7	3.3	55	58.6	10.2	6.7	16.00
34—Guelph.....	8.3	7.8	61.4	74	25	11.0	4	55.7	57.5	10.8	6.8	15.50-16.00
35—Kitchener.....	8.5	8.2	48.1	72	24.8	13.2	3.7	52.5	60	10.5	6.8	16.00-16.50
36—Woodstock.....	8.3	8.2	65	72	24.6	12.4	3.3	54	60	11.5	6.5	16.00
37—Stratford.....	8.2	7.9	59	72.3	25	13.4	3.1	56	51.7	11.2	7.3	15.50-16.00
38—London.....	8.6	8.2	67.5	75.7	21.9	14.4	3.6	60.8	58.7	11.2	7.5	16.00-16.50
39—St. Thomas.....	8.5	8.1	65.8	72.2	25.7	14.1	3.6	62	63.3	12.2	7.1	16.50
40—Chatham.....	7.9	7.7	58.6	70.2	25.9	12.7	3.2	53	67.1	11.8	7	15.50
41—Windsor.....	8	7.7	61.3	73.7	24.3	14.2	3.1	53.3	62.8	10.4	7	g15.50-16.50
42—Sarnia.....	8.7	8.3	65	75.8	26.7	14.2	3	54.2	65	12.2	8.1	16.50
43—Owen Sound.....	8.3	7.8	69	74.2	25.8	13.5	3	56	55	13	8	16.00-16.50
44—North Bay.....	8.8	8.4	68.9	73.6	27.1	14.3	3.9	61.7	60	11.6	7.2	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	8.7	8.5	68.3	74.7	28	16.7	3.7	53.3	66.7	14.3	7.8	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	9.4	8.6	67.8	74.6	28.6	15.6	3.7	53.3	63.3	14.2	8.6	18.50-19.00
47—Timmins.....	9.3	8.7	64.8	73.3	30	13.3	3.6	45	45	15	7.8	18.50-19.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	9.1	8.8	60	75.8	28.6	15.4	3.2	40.3	72.5	10.7	7.6	16.50-16.75
49—Port Arthur.....	8.5	7.9	52.2	73	27.5	15	3.1	50	65	10.7	8.2	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	8.6	8.3	55.6	73.8	29.6	14.4	3.4	52.3	63.3	12	7.3	17.00-17.50
Manitoba (Average).....	8.5	8.3	57.0	70.9	27.9	13.2	3.5	49.9	40.3	12.8	7.2	20.590
51—Winnipeg.....	8.6	8.4	53.9	70.7	27.9	13	3.4	48.9	53.6	13	7.5	19.00
52—Brandon.....	8.4	8.1	60	70	27.8	13.4	3.6	50.8	67	12.5	6.8	22.00
Saskatchewan (Average).....	8.8	8.5	59.7	73.7	28.7	20.4	3.7	54.2	67.4	13.9	7.4	23.625
53—Regina.....	8.8	8.5	59.3	71.6	27.8	n10	3.3	54.2	72.5	14	7.3	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	8.7	8.5	58.6	77.1	30	a20.8	4.1	55.7	60	12.5	8.1	
55—Saskatoon.....	8.6	8.5	58.8	73.4	27.7	a21.7	3.4	55.8	72	15	6.8	23.00-25.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	8.9	8.6	62.2	72.8	29.6	a20.1	3.8	61.2	65	14.2	7.4	
Alberta (Average).....	8.7	8.2	56.5	71.7	27.3	10.4	3.6	55.3	60.2	14.1	7.8	
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.8	8.2	57	74.7	27.5	a21.2	3.9	60.5	64.4	13	6.3	
58—Drumheller.....	9.7	8.8	50	66.7	26.7	a22.5	3.7	55	65	16	8.3	
59—Edmonton.....	8.4	7.9	57.8	71.4	27.3	a16.3	3.2	53.7	58.7	13.2	6.4	
60—Calgary.....	8.2	8.1	62.9	71.7	28.5	a18.1	3.5	50	50.7	14.3	7.9	
61—Lethbridge.....	8.5	7.8	55	74.2	26	a18.7	3.6	57.5	56.2	15	b10	
British Columbia (Average).....	8.6	8.0	57.9	70.4	28.9	21.6	3.8	54.8	64.7	13.5	8.9	17.167
62—Fernie.....	9	8.8	65	72.7	27	a16.2	3.9	60	65.7	13.5	b8	
63—Nelson.....	8.9	8.4	60	73	28.3	a27.1	3.8	52	60	15	b10	
64—Trail.....	8.7	7.9	54.4	67.7	28.1	a26.7	3.2	52.5	67.5	14.2	b10	
65—New Westminster.....	7.9	7.5	55.5	65	29	a17.2	3.9	52.5	59.2	13.7	b8.3	
66—Vancouver.....	7.9	7.6	57.3	65.4	29.5	a22.4	3.7	52.9	63.3	11.7	b9	d16.00
67—Victoria.....	8.7	8.1	56.9	69	28.2	a19.2	3.5	56.8	57.8	11.7	b7.5	d17.50
68—Nanaimo.....	7.8	7.7	58.3	72.5	29.8	a21.7	3.6	61.7	68	13	b10	
69—Prince Rupert.....	9.5	8	56	74.5	31	a22.5	5	50	75	15	8.4	d18.00

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses working men, but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20, others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlb., per box (500)	Rent	
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences per month	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$	
10-337	13-428	12-184	14-482	8-988	10-940	10-109	31-8	13-0	27-394	19-569	
9-110	12-792	8-659	10-000	6-050	7-100	5-333	34-3	15-0	22-417	15-083	
7-45	10-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00		33-35	15	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	1
7-85	15-00				c8-00	c6-00	32-35	15	20-00	14-00	2
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00		6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	3
11-00-11-50	11-00-13-50	10-00	13-00	8-00	10-00		35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	4
10-00-11-00	10-50-11-50	10-00	11-00	5-00	6-00	4-00	35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	5
11-00	16-00	8-25	9-00	4-25	5-50		35	15	20-00-28-00	16-00-18-00	6
11-013	13-25	12-00	13-00	7-50	8-50	c9-00	32	15	19-00-26-00	10-00-14-00	7
g10-00-12-50	g13-333	10-875	12-375	7-000	8-583	7-650	32-4	12-5	27-000	19-250	
11-00-13-00	g13-50	g10-00	g12-00	g8-00	g9-00		32-35	15	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	8
8-00-12-00	12-00-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-32	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	9
10-80	13-50	11-00	12-00	7-00		c4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00	10
10-206		8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00		35	12	18-00	15-00	11
10-00	13-917	13-810	15-434	9-381	10-926	11-876	30-0	13-3	23-000	14-813	
11-00-12-00	13-00	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	30	15	27-00-32-00		12
12-00	14-00	c14-67	18-00	8-00	12-00	c8-13	30	13	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00	13
9-50	12-00-14-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	c16-00	29-30	10	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00	14
	c14-67-17-33	c16-00-18-67	c10-67	c13-33	10-00	10-00	30	15	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15
		c16-67		c12-00			30		18-00-20-00	10-00-12-00	16
9-90	15-50	12-00	14-00	8-00	c10-00	c12-00	27-28	12-5	k23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	17
11-00	12-50-15-00	c10-50			c7-50		30	15	16-00	10-50	18
9-25	13-50-15-00	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	16-00	35	10-12	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	19
11-000	12-844	13-205	15-871	10-048	12-488	11-405	28-1	11-9	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	20
9-25	13-50-15-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	35	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	21
10-50		c16-00			c11-20		30-32	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	22
9-00-12-00	12-50	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	c14-00	30	12	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	23
9-00	12-00-12-50	14-00	15-00	12-00	13-00	12-00	30	12	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	24
	14-00	15-00	16-00	11-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	25
9-50-13-00	13-50	11-00	12-50	8-00	c12-00	c13-00	27-30	10	m20-00-35-00	m18-00-25-00	26
12-00-12-50	10-50-13-00	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	c7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-15-00	27
g	g12-00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	13	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	28
g10-00-12-00	g12-00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30-00-35-00	18-00-23-00	29
9-00	12-00-13-00	15-00	15-50	12-00	12-50	12-00	25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	30
9-00	13-00	15-00	17-00	11-00	13-00	c8-348	28-30	10	22-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	31
8-00-10-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c12-00	28	12-5	25-00	16-00-20-00	32
13-00	10-75-13-00	15-50	16-50	10-50	11-50	c9-00	27-28	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	33
10-00	10-00-13-00	16-00	18-00	7-50	12-00	c10-67-16-00	28	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	34
11-00-13-00	13-00-14-00	12-00	16-00	15-00	16-00		28-30	10	20-00	15-00	35
10-00-14-00	10-00-13-00	16-00	17-00	15-00	c11-25	c12-00	28	10	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	36
10-00-13-50	12-00-13-00		c18-00		c11-25	c11-25	26-27	14	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	37
10-50-11-50	11-00-13-00	14-00-15-00	16-00-20-00		c20-00	c20-00	30	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	38
10-00-11-00	12-00		c18-00		c16-00	c9-00-15-00	28	12	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	39
g11-00	g13-50	g	c & g26-00	g	c & g22-00	c & g18-00	g30	12	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	40
9-50	14-00-15-00		18-00			14-00	30-32	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	41
7-50-10-00	13-00	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	5-00-10-00	30	11-7	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	42
12-50		10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	35	12-4	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	43
12-00-14-00	15-00		c15-00-17-25		c10-50-15-00	12-75	30	15	a	25-00	44
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	c15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00	45
16-50	16-00	10-00	12-75	6-00-7-00	10-50		35	10	p	25-00-35-00	46
8-00-12-00	11-00	8-50	13-00	6-50	11-00	c6-50	30	12	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	47
9-50-13-50	13-50	11-00	c14-00	10-00	c12-00		35	13-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	48
9-00-13-50	13-50	11-00	12-00	10-00	11-00		33	13-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	49
12-000	14-750	11-000	12-125	7-250	8-625		33-8	15-0	35-000	24-500	50
11-50-12-50	15-50	10-00	11-50	6-50	8-50		30-35	15	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	51
12-00	14-00	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75		35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	52
9-938	18-063	8-000	11-875	8-500	10-500	12-333	34-4	14-5	35-000	23-750	
9-00-12-00	17-00-17-50		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	30-00-50-00	30-00	53
h8-00-9-50	19-00	6-50	18-00	5-50	7-00		35	12-8	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	54
10-00-11-00	20-00	9-50	10-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	30-35	15	35-00	25-00	55
h10-00	16-00		c&i11-50-00		c14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00	56
6-688	15-125			10-000	11-000		32-5	14-2	29-375	20-125	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25-00	17-50	57
h6-50					12-00		35	15	r	r	58
h5-00-6-00	16-00			8-00	c6-00-8-00		30	15	35-00	25-00	59
h6-00-11-50	12-50-16-00			12-00	14-00	c13-00	35	14-1	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	60
h5-00-7-00							30	12-1	30-00	18-00	61
10-185	12-050			9-500	10-333	5-295	35-4	13-7	25-813	20-125	62
6-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	5-00	40	15	20-00	18-00	63
9-75-11-75	13-00-15-50			9-00	11-75	c7-50	40	15	20-00-30-00	18-00-25-00	64
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	10-75		40	15	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	65
10-75-11-75	11-25				6-50	4-75	35	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-14-00	66
10-50-11-50	11-25				7-00	4-25	30	9	29-00	25-00	67
10-55-11-50	9-00			8-00	c10-00	c4-77	28	15	18-00-22-00	15-09-17-00	68
s7-70-8-20						5-50	35	13-7	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	69
2-00-14-00							35	12	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	70

cord from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia as high as \$40 per month. m. For new tenants \$30-\$35 and \$20-\$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

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which more than offset the increased prices for raw cotton and silk; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to declines in the prices of groundwood, matches, and spruce sidings; the Iron and its Products group, due to lower prices for pig iron, steel billets and spring hinges; the Non-Metallic

Minerals group, due chiefly to a decline in the price of coal; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined, chiefly because of lower prices for butter, eggs, lard, potatoes, coal and matches. Producers' goods advanced slightly. Lower prices for coal caused a de-

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1923	Feb. 1924	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1926	Jan. 1927	Feb. 1927
Total Index 236 Commodities.....	236	102.3	131.6	199.0	209.2	243.5	171.8	153.5	153.6	156.8	164.7	162.0	150.6	150.1
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	234.4	287.6	178.2	157.1	142.3	141.3	188.9	179.9	159.3	160.4
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.6	119.9	179.4	198.7	204.8	154.6	135.0	130.1	136.2	136.1	146.0	144.5	142.3
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97.8	133.2	269.9	281.4	303.3	165.0	172.4	199.3	213.6	197.8	185.9	155.6	153.4
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	171.6	241.6	202.5	162.0	174.5	174.3	158.8	159.8	155.6	154.0
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	201.8	244.4	185.7	147.6	161.8	167.3	153.8	146.8	145.5	144.4
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	135.6	137.7	98.6	97.0	99.8	96.2	106.5	106.9	96.4	96.9
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	163.8	197.5	205.4	191.0	184.4	187.8	174.3	177.9	174.4	174.0
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	185.4	223.3	184.7	166.6	160.3	168.4	156.5	167.5	155.7	155.5
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	232.5	258.2	164.2	149.4	128.5	128.7	175.8	166.8	153.6	152.2
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	177.5	173.5	142.3	143.9	127.6	131.1	153.2	161.7	147.5	149.1
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	171.6	241.6	202.5	162.0	174.5	174.3	158.8	159.8	155.6	153.9
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	168.1	167.8	196.2	175.6	158.2	157.0	160.7	152.6	151.8	147.2	147.0
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	206.4	244.0	168.4	150.4	144.2	146.3	165.3	161.8	151.8	151.7
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	204.4	242.0	180.0	156.1	160.2	160.9	162.7	159.4	149.8	149.5
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	191.7	226.1	174.4	156.1	150.2	155.5	154.7	164.8	158.1	156.2
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	207.6	244.4	177.9	149.9	148.6	150.2	156.5	170.1	156.2	155.2
Beverages.....	4	101.7	128.2	197.5	218.2	249.7	176.0	190.9	225.3	211.6	252.4	250.9	227.1	233.8
Breadstuffs.....	4	110.6	144.4	224.4	216.6	261.2	186.9	154.3	139.3	126.5	206.2	176.3	160.0	161.6
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	131.6	183.2	109.2	104.0	96.0	96.0	104.0	104.0	128.0	128.0
Fish.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	177.5	173.5	142.3	143.9	127.6	131.1	153.2	161.7	147.5	149.1
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.6	221.6	249.4	168.6	235.7	179.4	169.4	186.2	155.1	160.2	178.6
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	204.1	209.2	152.7	130.2	132.0	118.9	131.5	152.4	139.0	140.8
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	192.8	203.0	167.8	144.7	154.3	156.0	134.2	157.2	149.6	148.6
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	237.2	408.3	213.3	156.6	216.1	236.6	169.0	143.2	153.1	153.1
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	245.4	431.1	170.0	171.3	131.8	190.7	144.9	346.4	192.2	190.2
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	107.6	213.1	170.0	135.7	138.7	159.6	171.3	125.1	178.3	167.3
Tobacco.....	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	204.1	227.0	186.5	206.6	208.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	248.4	283.8	180.9	175.0	159.7	167.4	152.8	152.6	152.7	159.3
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.0	105.8	146.9	171.6	203.1	179.2	164.9	157.3	162.2	152.5	158.2	160.5	157.5
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	232.5	260.2	186.3	164.4	164.5	160.9	152.7	152.6	151.6	150.2
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	152.3	185.0	176.9	165.1	155.0	162.6	152.4	159.9	163.3	159.8
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	245.3	323.4	249.4	222.1	219.6	196.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	336.9	490.6	461.6	405.5	518.6	674.7	263.3	321.6	321.2	321.3
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	160.6	182.3	174.8	163.3	153.6	161.7	161.5	158.8	162.2	158.7
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103.4	130.7	195.0	206.2	241.9	167.3	147.5	146.7	144.7	164.1	152.0	143.8	144.1
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	164.6	197.1	206.5	191.6	187.0	190.1	177.8	181.3	180.2	179.3
Tools.....	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	216.6	264.5	248.0	189.6	209.6	223.4	204.2	204.2	204.2	204.2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	8	94.5	99.9	142.1	161.5	194.1	206.4	192.0	186.5	189.4	177.3	181.4	180.8	180.0
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	242.3	242.2	268.6	200.5	178.8	197.1	204.0	188.9	174.5	158.9	154.9
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	210.7	246.8	163.0	142.8	142.4	139.8	162.7	148.8	139.9	140.3
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	175.0	214.9	133.2	159.9	164.7	167.2	164.4	152.6	147.5	147.2
Lumber.....	12	91.1	92.3	130.4	163.8	206.4	160.6	156.1	163.9	165.1	149.3	150.0	147.7	147.2
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	303.2	313.7	173.3	178.3	193.8	206.1	222.8	180.1	167.1	168.8
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	192.4	227.7	192.6	168.1	164.0	169.0	161.1	156.8	145.0	145.2
Manufacturers' Materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	218.8	254.0	158.4	138.9	137.4	134.0	164.6	148.0	138.1	138.8
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	96.2	134.2	274.1	286.8	310.2	257.3	169.6	206.9	224.1	201.7	187.8	152.1	150.5
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	445.6	477.5	164.4	312.5	293.2	229.6	258.5	335.7	414.8	430.2
For Leather Industry.....	5	102.8	137.6	146.6	217.4	176.3	98.0	95.1	109.0	92.1	104.8	92.7	93.1	91.3
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	155.1	173.0	123.2	108.7	116.6	118.2	121.2	116.2	109.3	109.1
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	110.8	167.9	230.6	184.0	208.7	184.8	166.9	157.8	152.7	151.5	153.8	153.4	152.4
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	180.2	186.6	114.3	112.6	100.8	96.2	107.5	118.9	104.5	103.9
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	114.6	153.8	252.7	261.7	280.7	177.7	147.9	127.6	114.9	215.3	166.6	154.0	157.7
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	209.9	295.8	186.7	152.5	155.0	150.7	164.0	164.0	150.6	150.3

cline in producers' equipment. Materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the metal working industries, for the chemical using industries, for the meat packing industries, for the leather industry, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, were somewhat lower, but these declines were more than offset by advances in the prices of materials for the milling and other industries and for the fur industry.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were lower, higher levels for grains, fruits, hogs, tea and cotton being more than offset by lower prices for potatoes, cattle, eggs, sugar, rubber, wool, jute, coal, pig iron, and steel billets. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods were also lower, advances in the prices of flour, ham and vegetable oils being more than offset by declines in the prices of butter, lard, hessian, copper, lead and zinc products, groundwood and matches. Articles of farm origin and articles of marine origin advanced, while articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin declined.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900-1909 as 100, was somewhat lower at 167.7 for February, as compared with 170.8 for January; 182.0 for February, 1926; 264.1 for February, 1920; and 117.9 for February, 1914. The figure for February, 1927, is the lowest recorded since November, 1922. The index of twenty foodstuffs declined from 187.7 for January to 182.6 for February. That for manufacturers' goods was also slightly lower at 152.7 for February, as compared with 163.4 for January.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being un-weighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget of the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expendi-

ture on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adapted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

INDEX NUMBER OF CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures are now available also for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly figures 1918 to 1926, and monthly figures for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes

in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group, gas and electricity have been included.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All Items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	140
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	167	192
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	170	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	173	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	176	191
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	176	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	176	166
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	176	162
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	176	158
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	176	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	176	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	176	158
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	175	160
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	175	157
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	174	158
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	174	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	173	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	173	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	171	155
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	171	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	170	157
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	170	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	169	157
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	168	160
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	168	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	167	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	167	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	167	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	167	158

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18; Sundries 20%.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1925. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 71.5; 1925, 69.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1925, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1925 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.2; 1915, 98.0; 1916, 96.2; 1917, 100.8; 1918, 107.5; 1919, 111.4; 1920, 125.6; 1921, 144.4; 1922, 141.4; 1923, 136.2; 1924, 135.1; 1925, 132.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 102.3; 1915, 105.0; 1916, 105.0; 1917, 108.2; 1918, 104.8; 1919, 114.0; 1920, 126.2; 1921, 135.1; 1922, 158.9; 1923, 158.6; 1924, 156.8; 1925, 175.3. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices showed little change, although the tendency was towards somewhat higher levels. Sirloin steak averaged 28.9 cents per pound in February, as compared with 28.7 cents in January; round steak 23.5 cents per pound in February and 23.4 cents in January; rib roast 21.6 cents per pound in February and 21.4 cents in January; shoulder roast 15.8 cents per pound in February and 15.9 cents in January. Veal declined slightly, averaging 20 cents per pound. Mutton fell from 28.5 cents per pound to 28 cents, lower prices being reported from many localities. Salt pork was down in the average from 27.4 cents per pound in January to 26 cents in February, somewhat lower prices being reported from nearly all localities. Bacon was also slightly lower, averaging 40.7 cents per pound. Boiled ham declined from 63.1 cents per pound in January to 61.9 cents in February. In fresh fish, whitefish declined from 21.4 cents per

pound in January to 20.4 cents in February. Halibut and cod steak showed little change. The price of lard fell from 23.2 cents per pound in January to 22.8 cents in February. Prices in the Maritime Provinces were somewhat higher, but declines occurred in most other localities.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline, fresh averaging 58.4 cents per dozen in February, as compared with 66.5 cents in January, and cooking averaging 50.1 cents per dozen in February, as compared with 52.7 cents in January. Lower levels were reported from all localities. No changes were reported in the prices of milk. Both dairy and creamery butter advanced, the former averaging 43.6 cents per pound in February and 43 cents in January, and the latter averaging 49 cents per pound in February and 47.9 cents in January. Cheese was slightly higher at an average of 30.7 cents per pound.

No changes occurred in the prices of bread, the average being 7.6 cents per pound. Flour showed a slight increase at 5.3 cents per pound. Rice and tapioca were steady. Canned vegetables were practically unchanged. Onions advanced from 4.9 cents per pound in January to 5.1 cents in February. Potatoes showed little change, averaging \$2.01 per ninety pounds, as compared with \$2.03 in January. Evaporated apples were down from an average of 20.2 cents per pound in January to 19.8 cents in February. Currants were slightly higher at an average price of 18.4 cents per pound. Marmalade was down from 68.5 cents per 4 pounds in January to 67 cents in February. Granulated sugar was unchanged in the average, slightly higher prices in some localities being offset by declines in others. Coffee and tea showed little change. Coal was steady, anthracite averaging \$16.86 per ton and bituminous \$10.34. Hardwood averaged \$12.18 per cord in February, as compared with \$12.14 in January. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of wholesale price changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to higher levels during February. The average for No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was \$1.397, as compared with \$1.363 for January. The low price for the month was \$1.38½, reached on the 14th, and the high \$1.41½ on the 28th. Coarse grains moved in sympathy with wheat, western barley being up from 67½ cents per bushel to 69½ cents; western oats from 58½ cents per bushel to 69½ cents; flax seed from \$1.87½ per bushel

to \$1.90½; and Ontario rye from 95½ cents per bushel to 97 cents. Flour also followed the trend in wheat, advancing at Toronto from \$1.95½ per barrel to \$8.10. Rolled oats were down from \$3.45 per sack to \$3.25. Tea was slightly higher at Toronto. Potatoes at Montreal declined from \$1.45 per bag to \$1.27½, and at Toronto from \$1.57½ to \$1.52½. Manitoba potatoes at Winnipeg were down from 75 cents per bushel to 66½ cents, and New Brunswick varieties at St. John from \$3.25-\$3.50 per barrel to \$3.00-\$3.25. Raw rubber continued to decline, being down from 37½ cents per pound in January to 37¼ cents in February. Cotton seed oil rose from 12 cents per pound to 13 cents, and raw linseed oil from 93 cents per gallon to 95 cents. Western cattle at Winnipeg declined from \$6.68½ per hundred pounds to \$6.59, and choice steers at Toronto from \$7.21 per hundred pounds to \$7.18½. Choice sheep were down from \$6.62½ per hundred pounds to \$6.50. Hogs at Toronto rose from \$11.62 per hundred pounds to \$11.78. Ham advanced from 27-28 cents per pound to 29-29½ cents. Finest creamery butter at Montreal declined from 43 cents per pound to 42 cents. At Toronto creamery prints were down from 47 cents per pound to 46 cents and

solids from 45 cents per pound to 44 cents. Cheese was slightly lower at Montreal at 25 cents per pound. The downward movement in eggs continued, fresh declining from 60-63 cents per dozen to 52-54 cents, and storage from 47 cents per dozen to 43 cents. Lard at Toronto declined from 16½ cents per pound to 15 cents. Raw cotton at New York rose from 13½ cents per pound to 14½ cents. Raw silk at New York was slightly higher, the price advancing from \$5.60 per pound to \$5.80. Prices of wool continued to decline, being down from 1 to 3 cents per pound. Jute declined from \$9.05 per cwt. to \$8.50 and hessian from \$11.25 per hundred yards to \$10.50. Binder twine was down from 14½ cents per pound to 13½ cents. Pig-iron at Montreal declined from \$28.20 per ton to \$27, and steel billets from \$39-\$45 per ton to \$37-\$43. Groundwood pulp was slightly lower at \$28-\$30 per ton. Tin advanced from 67½ cents per pound to 69½ cents, and silver from 55½ cents per ounce to 56½ cents. Copper sheets fell from 20½ cents per pound to 20¼ cents, and copper wire from 18½ cents per pound to 18 cents. Anthracite coal was down from \$13.57 per ton to \$13.32.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The various index numbers showed prices to be generally falling during the early part of the year.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES

The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 143.6 in January, as compared with 146.1 in December and 152.4 in November. During January foods declined nearly 1.0 per cent to 153.5 and non-foods declined 2.1 per cent to 138.2. The group "other metals and minerals" declined from 185.1 in November to 138.1 in January. For the past year, the method of the Board of Trade has been to publish the index number with 1924=100 as the base, and the calculation has been carried back to January, 1925. At the same time, the old base, 1913=100, has been continued and the index calculated on that base published in a separate table.

The *Times* index number on the base 1913=100 was 140.5 for January, being thus 1.1 per cent lower than a month earlier and the lowest figure in the post war period. Food prices declined 0.4 per cent and industrial materials declined 1.5 per cent. Four of the eight commodity groups were higher, three lower, and one unchanged. "Other metals and minerals" declined 7.3 per cent owing to a further fall in coal prices, and lower prices for other non-ferrous metals. Iron and steel declined. Cotton was unchanged but, owing to higher prices for wool and flax, "other textiles" rose 2.8 per cent. There was a fall of 2.8 per cent in the meat and fish group owing to a seasonal decline in eggs.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), base period, 1867-77=100, was 123.1 at the end of January, showing a decline of 0.6 per cent as compared with December, 1926. The decline was caused mostly by lower prices for certain vegetable foods, and for sugar, coffee and tea. In minerals there was a drop in coal, and copper, tin and lead were lower. Raw cotton, flax, wool and silk were higher. In sundries, vegetable oils, seeds and timber were stronger; hides and leather weaker.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914=100, was 860 in December, a slight decline from the level of the previous month.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living of a working man's family of the lowest category, on the base 1921=100, was 203.91 in January, being slightly higher than the December level. A considerable increase took place in the rents index, and in sundries, while food and clothing also advanced and fuel and light declined slightly.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 635 for January, a decline of nearly one per cent from the December level. Both native and imported articles declined somewhat. Foods rose slightly and materials declined.

Denmark

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number on the base 1913=100 was 158 in December, and thus 6.5 per cent lower than the level for November, which was 170. Prices had continued to fall during the first four months of the year, raw materials and semi-manufactures falling faster than consumers' goods, and from January, 1925, to April, 1926, consumers' goods had declined 30 per cent and raw materials 42. Toward the end of the year, the prices of raw materials, owing to the British coal strike, started to rise and from April to October they rose from 129 to 185, while consumers' goods remained almost unchanged. During December fuel and lubricating oil declined from 226 to 145. Consequently, imports declined from 187 to 154. Raw materials and semi-manufactures at the same time declined from 166 to 137.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The accompanying table shows the groups used in the new index number of wholesale prices, with figures for January, June and December, 1926, and for January, 1927. The base is unchanged at 1913=100. The calculation has been carried back to January, 1924, with monthly figures. Since November 16, 1924, weekly figures have been published from which the monthly average is calculated. As will be seen from the tables there was a slight decline in the January level, chiefly due to a decline in the group agricultural products, due to a seasonal decline in cattle prices and in animal foods.

Vegetable foods and fodder rose slightly. The index number of provisions and of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods was slightly higher in January. Manufactured goods showed a slight decline, with declines both in producers' goods and consumers' goods.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number rose in January 0.2 per cent. Foods rose slightly; clothing declined slightly; sundries declined owing to a fall in the price of soap; heat and light rose slightly; and rent showed no change.

GERMANY—WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBER

New Series, 1913=100

Groups of Commodities	Jan., 1926	June, 1926	Dec., 1926	Jan., 1927
I—Agricultural Products:				
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin ..	111.2	127.3	152.1	154.2
Cattle.....	120.1	120.6	119.6	116.6
Foodstuffs of animal origin.....	150.0	131.4	162.4	148.6
Fodder.....	104.1	109.1	141.4	142.3
All.....	122.3	124.0	143.7	140.3
II—Provisions.....				
	132.7	136.4	128.4	129.3
III—Industrial materials and semi-manufactured goods:				
Coal.....	132.1	130.6	134.7	135.1
Iron.....	123.5	122.8	127.0	124.6
Metals.....	121.8	114.1	113.7	110.7
Textiles.....	166.7	150.2	136.3	138.5
Skins and leather.....	112.8	110.7	122.0	123.3
Chemicals.....	126.7	121.3	124.1	125.1
Artificial fertilisers.....	90.9	80.9	83.2	86.0
Technical oils and fats.....	128.6	132.8	132.2	132.2
Rubber.....	102.8	55.9	48.0	49.2
Paper-making materials and paper.....	159.2	149.6	148.8	148.6
Building materials.....	147.7	141.7	147.9	149.7
All.....	134.4	127.6	128.4	128.8
IV—Manufactured Goods:				
Producers' goods.....	136.8	132.4	129.7	129.3
Consumers' goods.....	174.0	163.1	151.7	150.9
All.....	158.0	149.9	142.3	141.6
V—General Index (All Goods).....				
	135.8	131.9	137.1	135.9

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office was 1397 in December, on the base average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-13=1000, and showed an advance of 5 per cent for the month. There were advances in foodstuffs of vegetable origin, and animal products; declines in wood and wood products and non-metallic minerals and their products; and no change in textiles and metals and their products.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number for November, 1926, on the base July, 1914=1000 (foods based on prices in 25 centres and other elements on prices in 4 centres), was 1622, a slight decline from the August level. Foods declined slightly and only very slight changes were shown by other groups.

China

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Shanghai Bureau of Markets, of wholesale prices at Shanghai, calculated on the base February, 1913=100, was 172.0 in December, showing a decline of nearly 1.0 per cent. There were declines in the groups cereals, other foods, textiles and metals, while the average of the four miscellaneous groups rose 2 per cent, with increases in fuels, building materials and sundries, and a decline in industrial materials.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Bradstreet's index number (showing the cost of 106 commodities) was \$12.5543 on March 1, showing a very slight upward trend for the month, although the number of commodities and of groups showing declines slightly exceeded those advancing. Five groups—oils, metals, live stock, miscellaneous products and fruits, advanced;

while seven, including provisions, breadstuffs, hides, textiles, naval stores, building materials and coal declined; and chemicals and drugs were unchanged.

The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed a slight decline in January, registering 146.9 compared with 147.2 for December, a decline of 0.2 per cent. There were decreases in price levels of all groups except farm products and miscellaneous commodities. Farm products showed an increase of 1.75 per cent, owing to slight increases in cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, cotton, hides and potatoes. There was practically no change shown in the level of the miscellaneous group.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board declined one point in January to 167 on the base July, 1914=100. Foods fell 3 points, and shelter and fuel and light also showed declines. Sundries rose one point and clothing showed no change.

The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, showing the level of the Cost of Living in Massachusetts, was 161.2 in January on the base 1913=100, slightly lower than the previous month. Food and clothing both showed considerable decline, while other elements of the budget showed little or no change.

Cost of Living in Italy

The Italian Government, having considered the proposals submitted by the Superior National Economic Council for bringing about a reduction in the cost of living, has decided to take the following measures:

(1) All persons engaged or intending to engage in trading are to be required to obtain a special licence from the municipal authority, and to deposit a security of between 500 and 5,000 lire according to the volume of trade done;

(2) The issue of the licence is to be dependent on the advice of a committee composed of the *podestat* (the chief municipal official, appointed by the Government), two representatives of the traders' associations, and two representatives of the workers' associations. The licence may be withheld if the applicant does not furnish adequate guarantees as to character and financial standing, or if the committee is of opinion that the number of shops engaged in the branch of trade in question is in excess of public requirements;

(3) The municipal authorities are to be empowered, at their discretion and by agreement with the provincial economic councils and the associations concerned, to fix the retail prices of the principal foodstuffs. Traders dealing in foodstuffs are to be required to post in their shop windows both the wholesale and the retail prices, even when the retail prices have been fixed by the municipal authority;

(4) In the event of refusal to grant a licence, the trader concerned may appeal to the provincial administration control committee. A licence may be revoked on various grounds; for example, if the trader conceals or destroys goods, or sells at prices higher than those fixed by the municipal authority or at prices which are excessive in the opinion of the committee, or if he is found guilty three times in succession of an offence against the provisions in force against fraudulent trading, selling under weight, adulteration of food, etc.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1926

THE accompanying tables provide an analysis of the fatal accidents to work-people in Canada in the course of their employment during the calendar year 1926, according to causes, provinces, and months, as well as by industries. The tables include such fatalities from industrial diseases as are listed with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc. Quarterly statements giving a list of the accidents occurring during the period covered, and certain particulars as to each, appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, August and November, 1926, and February, 1927. A supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1926, which have been included in the accompanying statistical tables is to be found at the end of this article.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities:—

Dominion: The Board of Railway Commissioners and the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Ottawa.

Nova Scotia: the Workmen's Compensation Board, and the Department of Public Works and Mines.

New Brunswick: the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Quebec: the Department of Public Works and Labour, and the Bureau of Mines.

Ontario: the Factory Inspector, the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Manitoba: the Bureau of Labour and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Saskatchewan: the Bureau of Labour.

Alberta: the Workmen's Compensation Board.

British Columbia: the Department of Mines and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Reports were also received from the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, the Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, and the Lake Superior Paper Company, as well as from correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record, after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication, etc. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press clippings, and, while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. On the whole, however, most of the information obtained from this source is used merely to supplement information received from official sources.

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 1303, the fatalities being attributed to the various industries in the following proportions: transportation and public utilities, 351 or 26.9 per cent of the total; manufacturing, 184 or 14.1 per cent; construction, 159 or 12.2 per cent; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 154 or 11.8 per cent; agriculture, 151 or 11.6 per cent; logging, 134 or 10.3 per cent; fishing and trapping, 71 or 5.4 per cent; service, 68 or 5.2 per cent; trade, 26 or 2.0 per cent; finance, 2; unclassified, 11.

The tables also include summary figures for 1925, being a final revision of the figures published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, 1926, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1925, reported too late for incorporation into the annual statement. These accidents were shown in detail in supplementary lists in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, August and November, 1926. The figures for 1926, being to some extent still incomplete, are accordingly not strictly comparable with the completed figures for 1925. In some industries where differences in the numbers of accidents are accentuated these can be attributed to particular circumstances. For example, in the fishing and trapping group the increase in the number of fatalities from 13 to 71 reflects the occurrence of two disasters, involving respectively 21 and 26 fishermen, due to heavy storms in August. In coal mining there was an increase from 61 to 84 fatalities partly accounted for by an explosion at Coleman, Alberta, causing the death of 10 men. In water transportation, with an increase in fatalities of from 75 to 86 there was an accident involving the loss of seven lives, owing to the capsizing of a steamer in the St. Lawrence river, from the shifting of badly loaded cargo. One of the victims of the same accident is included under "Service: Public Administration." In water transportation is also included an accident involving the loss of six lives owing to the ramming of a tug boat by a grain boat in the St. Lawrence river.

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 446, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses, by moving water craft and

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TABLE 1.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA

CAUSES		Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber goods	Pulp, paper and paper goods	Saw and planing mills
A—Prime Movers:																	
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers.....		1								1							
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, setscrews and keys.....	1									4						1	1
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets.....	1				1		1										
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels.....																	
Total.....		2			1		1			5						1	1
B—Working Machines.....		9	3	1	3	1	2			26	2						5
C—Hoisting apparatus:																	
1. Elevators.....					2	1		1		6		1		1		1	
2. Conveyors and other.....										7						2	1
Total.....					2	1		1		13		1		1		3	1
D—Dangerous substances:																	
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air.....					1		1			4						2	1
2. Explosive substances.....	5	2		30	12	16		1	1	8						3	
3. Electric current.....				1				1		10	1		1		1	5	
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames.....				3	1			2		7					2		
5. Conflagrations.....	4	1								5							5
6. Gas fumes, etc.....	5									1					1		
Total.....	14	3		35	13	17		4	1	35	1	1			1	13	6
E—Striking against or being struck by objects:																	
1. Striking against objects.....										3						1	1
2. Being struck by objects.....		12	1	5	3	1	1			12						2	8
Total.....		12	1	5	3	1	1			15						3	9
F—Falling objects:																	
1. Collapse of structure.....	3									1							1
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc.....	1									2							1
3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles.....	4	2								6						3	
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries.....				55	10	37		8									
5. Falling trees and tree limbs.....	7	50		1	1					1							1
6. Others.....																	
Total.....	15	61		56	11	37		8		10						4	3
G—Handling of objects:																	
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc.....			8							4	1	1					
2. Sharp objects.....										1			1				
Total.....			8							5	1	1					
H—Tools.....		1			1		1			1							1
I—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:																	
1. Derailments, collisions.....	4																
2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines.....	11	2		2	2					10			4			1	1
3. Falling from or in cars or engines.....								1									
4. Mine and quarry cars.....				19	1	17											
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements.....	12			1	1												2
6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements.....	25	3								4	1						
7. Water craft.....	3	5	64								2	1				1	
8. Air craft.....																	
Total.....	55	16	64	22	4	17		1		20	3	1	4			2	3

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA

CAUSES	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metallic mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber goods	Pulp, paper and paper goods	Saw and planing mills
J—Animals:																
1. Horses, n.e.s.	17			1		1				1						
2. Other animals	9		1								1					
Total	26		1	1		1				1	1					
K—Falls of persons:																
1. From elevations.	9	3		2	1	1			10			1			4	2
2. From ladders	3			1			1		2			1	1			
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.		7	1	4	4				1						1	
4. Into holds of vessels									1							
5. On the level									1							
6. From loads, etc.	9								2						1	
7. Collapse of support	2								2							
8. On sharp objects									3						3	
9. Down stairs and inclines				1	1				1							
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.	1			1	1				5	2					1	
Total	24	10	1	9	7	1	1		27	2	3	1			7	5
L—Other causes:																
1. Infection, n.e.s.		1		1	1				14		1				1	5
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc.				4	4				7	1		1	1			
3. Drowning, n.e.s.		10	1	2	1	1										
4. Shooting and violence		1	2						1							
5. Cave-ins, landslides, ice-jams		6		10		4	6									
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke	5								1	1						
7. No particulars		1		2	1				3						1	
Total	5	19	3	19	7	6	6		26	2	1	1	1		2	5
Grand Total	151	126	71	154	47	84	22	1	184	11	8	8	2	1	40	46

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by air craft. The largest number of accidents thus caused were due to victims "being struck or run over by or crushed by or between cars and engines." Of these there were 160, 102 of the victims having been engaged in the industry "Steam Railways". There were as well 36 fatalities (23 in the industry "Steam Railways") due to derailments, collisions, etc., and 25 (22 in the industry "Steam Railways") due to falls from or in cars or engines, while mine and quarry cars caused 19. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements caused 43 fatalities, while animal drawn vehicles and implements caused 40, accidents primarily caused by animals being classified elsewhere. Water craft caused 117 fatalities, of which 64 came under Fishing and Trapping and 32 under Water Transportation. Next in order as a cause of fatalities was "falling objects," which caused 180. Of these 72 came under "falling trees", including 59 in the logging industry. Fifty-nine came under the head "objects falling in mines and quarries," including 55 in the

Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying group. Thirty-seven came under "objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, etc.", 13 under "collapse of structure"; 7 under "breaking of straps and pulleys" and one under "other causes". Fatalities numbering 176 were caused by falls of persons, and included 62 falls from elevations, 42 falls into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc. (some of which resulted in drowning), 21 falls owing to collapse of support, 12 falls from loads, etc., 11 falls from ladders, 7 falls into holds of vessels. (these therefore not being included under "water craft") 7 falls into tanks, vats, kilns etc. (often resulting in death from suffocation), 6 falls on the level, 4 falls on sharp objects and 4 falls down stairs and inclines. "Dangerous substances" caused 166 fatalities, of which 58 were caused by "explosive substances," 30 of these occurring in mines and quarries; 46 were caused by electric current; 26 by conflagrations; 14 by inflammable substances and flames; 11 by steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air; and 11 by gas fumes. There were 41 fatalities due to hoisting apparatus, including

IN 1926, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES.—*Concluded.*

	Wood products	Iron, steel and products	Chemical and allied products	Non-metallic mineral products	Non-ferrous metal products	Printing and publishing	Construction	Buildings and structures	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam Railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Electricity and gas	Telegraphs and telephones	Express	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal	Professional	Unclassified	Total	
												1				1						2		2									22	
		2		1			27	25			1	1						2	1			2		2									10	
																1						2		2									32	
		1		1			5	3			3	2	5	1	1	15		2	1			3	1	2		3	2						62	
		1		1			9		1		5	6			6	2					1				2	2							11	
		1		1			1				1	16	1		1	1	1	2				1	1	1		1	1						42	
		1		1			12	12				3	1		3	1		2					1		1	1							7	
		1		1			1				1	5													2								12	
																																	21	
																																	4	
																																	7	
	7	1	1	1			55	40	1	4	10	36	2	1	27	1	4	1			5	1	4		8	6				2		1	176	
1	3			2	1		7	6			1	5	3				1	1							1	1							28	
	2			2			3	1			2	3	1			1					1		1			3	1						18	
	1						7	1		1	5	1	1		2								1		3	3							18	
						1	3					3	1		1										1	1	1						9	
	1	7		4	1	1	22	12			1	17	8	1	3	2	1	2			1		1	1	6	6							3	122
7	41	4	13	1	2	159	96	2	10	51	351	192	10	86	18	6	29	9	1	26	1	25	2	68	50	4	1	1	10	2	11	1,303		

17 due to elevators and 24 to conveyers and other hoisting apparatus. Prime movers caused 12 fatalities and working machines, 53. There were 46 fatalities caused by victims striking against or being struck by objects, and 16 due to handling of objects, while "use of tools" caused 4 deaths. There were 32 deaths caused by animals, including 22 by horses, and 10 by other animals. The last number included 4 accidents due to bulls, 3 due to cows, one due to a bear, one to a mad boar, and one due to being stung by bees. The category "other causes" included 122 fatalities in all, with 28 deaths following infection, 18 due to industrial diseases and such consequences of industry as strain, etc., 18 due to drowning with no other particulars given; 29 due to cave-ins, land slides and ice jams; 9 due to shooting and violence; 11 due to lightning, frost, storms and sunstroke; and 9 of which no particulars were given.

The classification of fatal industrial accidents under provinces shows that the largest number occurred in Ontario, which had 463.

There were 259 in Quebec, 209 in British Columbia, 119 in Nova Scotia, 95 in Alberta, 55 in Saskatchewan, 54 in Manitoba, 38 in New Brunswick and 9 in Prince Edward Island. In Ontario, the largest proportion of fatalities occurred in the group Transportation and Public Utilities, where there were 123, with 91 in manufacturing, 77 in construction, 57 in agriculture, 37 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 32 in logging and 28 in service. In Nova Scotia and Alberta there were respectively 27 and 40 mining fatalities. These formed the largest proportion of the fatalities in Alberta, but in Nova Scotia they were second to the fishing fatalities, which numbered 55. In British Columbia there were 62 fatalities in logging, with 47 in transportation and public utilities, 29 in the mining group and 27 in manufacturing, of which 18 were in saw and planing mills. In Saskatchewan the greater proportion of fatalities, 31, was in agriculture, with 11 in transportation and public utilities. There

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TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES.*

Industry	1926										1925**										
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yu- kon and N.W.T.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Agriculture	3	5	.....	18	57	7	31	21	9	.....	151	9	.....	2	11	35	9	12	10	5	93
Logging	1	7	21	32	.....	2	1	62	.....	126	.....	.....	10	10	38	5	.....	2	82	118
Fishing and Trapping	1	55	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	10	.....	71	1	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	13
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	27	.....	15	37	1	4	40	29	1	154	.....	26	1	18	57	3	1	33	29	168
Metalliferous mining.....	1	.....	2	29	.....	.....	.....	14	1	47	.....	5	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	18	66
Coal mining.....	26	.....	.....	† 1	.....	4	40	13	.....	84	.....	21	1	.....	.....	1	31	7	61	
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	13	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	17	9	3	.....	1	2	32
Structural materials.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	4	2	9	
Manufacturing	1	4	8	41	91	4	1	7	27	.....	184	2	6	10	37	85	11	2	11	166	
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....	1	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	5	7	3	.....	1	.....	17
Animal foods.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	10	
Textiles and clothing.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	7	
Leather, fur and products.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	
Rubber goods.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	
Pulp, paper and paper goods.....	2	11	21	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	7	12	.....	.....	22	22	
Saw and planing mills.....	1	5	6	12	1	1	2	18	.....	46	2	1	9	7	11	2	.....	5	37	
Wood products.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	7	
Iron, steel and products.....	8	30	.....	.....	1	1	.....	41	.....	2	.....	8	24	1	1	1	2	39
Chemical and allied products.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1	.....	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	10

Construction.....	1	3	47	77	6	4	6	15	159	.....	2	24	82	6	.....	4	12	130
Buildings and structures.....	1	3	30	40	5	3	5	9	96	.....	1	15	28	2	.....	4	50	
Shipbuilding.....	1	3	30	40	5	3	5	9	96	.....	1	15	28	2	.....	4	50	
Highway and bridge.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	1	.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	14	32	1	.....	1	3	51	.....	1	9	54	4	.....	4	80	
Transportation and public utilities.....	3	21	14	92	133	24	11	47	351	.....	13	55	92	17	8	17	54	267
Steam railways.....	3	5	8	40	71	14	10	13	28	.....	5	11	49	10	5	12	21	118
Street and electric railways.....	.....	1	1	6	1	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	5	
Water transportation.....	12	5	35	18	1	.....	15	15	86	.....	6	4	28	11	.....	26	75	
Local transportation.....	1	1	2	8	3	1	2	2	18	.....	1	8	4	2	1	3	2	21
Storage.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity and gas.....	1	12	13	.....	1	1	1	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	
Telegraphs and telephones.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	6	
Express.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	8	21	2	2	1	39
Trade.....	.....	.....	4	16	2	.....	2	2	26	.....	1	3	7	.....	.....	.....	12	
Wholesale.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retail.....	.....	4	4	15	2	.....	2	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finance.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Service.....	1	3	15	28	8	1	2	6	68	.....	.....	4	10	2	2	1	4	23
Public administration.....	1	3	12	18	6	.....	1	5	50	.....	.....	4	9	1	2	1	3	20
Recreational.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custom and repair.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Personal.....	.....	3	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	
Professional.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Unclassified.....	1	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	2	11	.....	5	4	17	9	3	1	13	54
Total.....	9	119	33	259	463	54	55	209	2 1,393	12	52	46	179	416	56	26	72	215 1,074

*These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters. The fatalities are assigned to the provinces in which the various ships were registered. For particulars of accidents see quarterly statements in the Labour Gazette for May, August and November, 1926, and February, 1927.

†Prospector's employee.

TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1926, BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 1926	Per cent of total	Estimated number of employees*	Ratio of fatalities in 1926 per 1,000 employees	Total fatalities in 1926†	Per cent of total†	Ratio of fatalities in 1926 per 1,000 employees†
Agriculture.....	4	4	14	7	7	11	28	20	10	21	13	12	151	11.6			93	8.7	
Logging.....	9	8	9	3	16	18	12	5	5	15	15	11	134	10.3	28,260	4.7	148	13.8	5.2
Fishing and trapping.....		1	3	3	1	2	4	49	1	5	2		71	5.4	58,273**	1.2	13	1.2	0.2
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	10	15	15	6	10	11	9	16	12	12	26	12	154	11.8	65,090	2.4	168	15.7	2.6
Metalliferous mining.....	5	7	6	1	2	2	3	8	2	5	2	4	47	3.6			66	6.1	3.3
Coal mining.....	2	6	5	4	6	6	4	7	9	7	20	8	84	6.4			61	5.7	2.2
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	3	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	1		4		22	1.7			32	3.0	4.8
Structural materials.....						1							1	0.1			9	0.8	0.9
Manufacturing.....	8	13	10	12	9	24	15	21	12	22	19	19	184	14.1	508,503	0.3	166	15.5	
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....	1		1			3		1	1	1	3		11	0.8	57,180	0.2	17	1.6	0.3
Animal foods.....		2				1	1			2	2		8	0.6	32,328	0.2	10	0.9	0.3
Textiles and clothing.....	1				1		1			3	2		8	0.6	90,254	0.1	7	0.7	0.1
Leather, fur and products.....							1				1		2	0.2	25,451	0.1	4	0.4	
Rubber goods.....								1					1	0.1	9,003	0.1	2	0.2	
Pulp, paper and paper goods.....	5	5	1	2	1	2	7	4	2	5	3	3	40	3.1			22	2.0	
Saw and planing mills.....		3	4	3	4	9	2	6	5	3	3	4	46	3.5	127,551	0.7	37	3.4	0.6
Wood products.....				1	1	1		2				2	7	0.5			7	0.7	
Printing and publishing.....				1				1					2	0.2					
Iron, steel and products.....	1	2	1	3	2	5	3	3	2	9	4	6	41	3.1	78,314	0.5	39	3.6	0.5
Chemical and allied products.....			1					2	1				4	0.3	13,796	0.3	10	0.9	1.0
Non-metallic mineral products.....		1	2			3		2		1	1	1	13	1.0	24,136	0.5	1	0.1	
Non-ferrous metal products.....												1	1	0.1	21,670	0.1			
Unclassified.....															28,770		10	0.9	0.5
Construction.....	9	6	10	13	6	7	24	26	13	21	13	11	159	12.2			130	12.1	
Buildings and structures.....	5	3	5	12	2	2	10	18	9	15	8	7	96	7.4			50	4.7	
Shipbuilding.....	1						1						2	0.2					
Highway and bridge.....	1				1	2	2	4					10	0.8					
Miscellaneous.....	2	3	5	1	3	3	11	4	4	6	5	4	51	3.9			80	7.4	
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	24	13	15	16	22	27	43	43	36	44	45	23	351	26.9			267	24.8	
Steam railways.....	18	8	12	13	12	10	14	19	21	25	27	13	192	14.7	169,970	1.1	118	11.0	0.7
Street and electric railways.....	1	1		1	1		2	1	1		2		10	0.8	16,933	0.6	5	0.5	0.3
Water transportation.....	2	2	2	2	6	12	15	10	6	13	11	5	86	6.6			75	7.0	
Local transportation.....	2					1	4	3	3	2	3		18	1.4			21	2.0	
Storage.....					1	1	1			1	1	1	6	0.5					
Electricity and gas.....	1	2			1	3	7	6	4	1	1	3	29	2.2			3	0.3	
Telegraphs and telephones.....			1		1			4		2		1	9	0.7	30,796	0.3	6	0.6	0.2
Express.....									1				1	0.1					
Unclassified.....																	39	3.6	
Trade.....	1	2			1	2	2	6	5	3	2	2	26	2.0			12	1.1	
Wholesale.....						1							1	0.1					
Retail.....	1	2			1	1	2	6	5	3	2	2	25	1.9					
Finance.....										2			2	0.2					
Service.....	5		2	5	8	8	7	6	5	8	6	8	68	5.2			23	2.1	
Public administration.....	5			4	4	4	6	3	3	8	6	7	50	3.8			20	1.9	
Recreational.....						1	1	1	1				4	0.3					
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning.....												1	1	0.1					
Custom and repair.....						1							1	0.1					
Personal.....			2	1	2	2		2	1				10	0.8			2	0.2	
Professional.....					2								2	0.2			1	0.1	
Unclassified.....	1	4	2	1	1	1		1					11	0.8			54	5.0	
Total.....	71	66	80	66	81	111	144	193	99	153	141	98	1,303				1,074		

*In this column the figures for manufacturing are for 1924, and for other industries, for 1925, Annual Census of Industry.

†Revised figures for 1925.

**This number is for fishing only.

Continued from page 331

were two accidents outside of the provinces, one of which was in mining and took place in the Yukon Territory while the other was in the Northwest Territories.

The table of fatalities by months shows the highest point to have been in August, when there were 193, the average per month being 108.6. The low point for the year, 66, was reached in February and April. The largest number of accidents in construction occurred in August, and in the other industries for which this month is a period of exceptional seasonal activity, namely, fishing, agriculture and transportation, this was to a great extent reflected in the record. This table gives esti-

mates of the numbers of employees in certain industries, the latest figures available being given in each case. The frequency of fatalities for the industries for which this estimate was available was thus highest for logging, being 4.7 per thousand for the year, and second for mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, being 2.4 per thousand. Fishing and trapping accidents showed a frequency ratio of 1.2 per thousand, and manufacturing one of 0.3 per thousand. The ratio of accidents to steam railway employees was 1.1 per thousand, to street and electric railway employees 0.6 per thousand and to employees of telegraph and telephone companies, 0.3 per thousand.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1926
(Included in the foregoing statistical tables)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal mining— Miner.....	Saunders, Alta.....	Nov. 18	31	Fall of rock from pot-hole in roof. Died Jan. 9.
MANUFACTURING— Saw and planing mills: Labourer.....	Rocky Inlet, Ont.....	Dec. 1	23	Foot crushed; infection.
CONSTRUCTION— Buildings and structures: Plumber's labourer....	Paris, Ont.....	Aug. 30	.....	Fractured skull.
Miscellaneous: Labourer.....	Whitcourt, Alta.....	Dec. 31	42	Struck by breaking top of tree.
TRANSPORTATION— Steam railway: Roadmaster.....	Edson, Alta.....	Dec. 30	43	While examining hoist in ice house, missed footing and fell to bottom of ice house.
Electric railway— Boatman.....	Stave Falls, B.C.....	Nov. 23	.....	Towing driftwood near dam; fell from boom-stick, drowned.
SERVICE— Public administration: Patrolman.....	Merritton, Ont.....	Dec. 16	69	Fell on head.

The Chief Justice of the province, in a case heard at the City of Quebec on December 3, ordered the payment of compensation amounting to \$3,000 to a workman who had sustained a rupture which was estimated to have reduced his earning capacity by 60 per cent.

The Vancouver Trades and Labour Council recently gave the sum of \$1,160 to Local 118, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees to defray part of the cost incurred by the local union in connection with the recent action brought against it by the pro-

prietor of the Empress theatre, Vancouver, for damages caused by the picketing of his theatre. The trial is said to have cost the union about \$4,000, a large part of this sum having been met by the thirty-three members. The Trades and Labour Council agreed that instead of taking the case to a higher court efforts should be made to have the Criminal Code amended in the section referring to "watching and besetting." (The text of the judgment given in this case by Chief Justice Macdonald in the British Columbia Court of Appeal appears on another page of this issue.)

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1925-26

THE Department of Immigration and Colonization has recently published its ninth annual report, covering the activities of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926. The wide range of the Department's work is shown by the reports of the various branches, including those concerned with Chinese immigration; colonization schemes; publicity; immigration of women; juvenile immigration, and the work of the commissions of the eastern, western and Pacific divisions of Canada.

The main statistics in the report relate to the number, nationality, sex, occupation and destination during the period under review, as well as for previous years. The total number of immigrants into Canada during the fiscal year 1925-6 was 96,064, as compared with 111,362 for the previous year, and with 148,560 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924. Of the total of 96,064 for 1925-6, 46,963 were males, 26,611 were females, and 22,490 were children. The number of immigrants arriving by ocean ports was 77,268 in 1925-6, and 95,544 in 1924-5. From the United States 18,778 persons immigrated into Canada, as compared with 15,818 in the earlier period.

By nationality, the principal groups of immigrants were as follows: English, 19,689; Scotch, 10,295; German, 7,356; Irish, 5,993; Magyar, 4,112; Ruthenian, 4,259; Jewish, 3,587; Scandinavian, 3,572; Polish, 2,535; Slovak, 2,046; Italian, 1,638; Finnish, 1,617; Jugo-Slav, 1,604.

European Emigration.—The report states that much attention was directed during the year 1925-26 to the settlement of British families on farms in Canada under the Empire Settlement Agreement, which had for its object the settlement of 3,000 British families on farms in Canada. A new Empire Settlement Passage scheme was brought into effect on January 1, 1926. The Canadian Government supplies the land under purchase arrangements with migrants, and the British Government makes advances for farm stock and equipment. The first settlers under the scheme migrated during the period 1925-6.

The Employment Service of Canada, it is stated, has always co-operated very fully with this branch, and furnished statistics and reports as requested. Quarterly statements listing openings for houseworkers in Canada as shown by employers' orders in the 68 offices in Canada, are sent in to the department regularly, and forwarded to a London office for their information. Reports of placements of houseworkers, clerical, industrial, and factory workers are sent in regularly to the de-

partment in order to show whether girls coming out to take domestic employment remain at that work. The Employment Service in Regina places all girls who go to that province. In addition they collect loans for the department and make investigations when necessary.

The report states that the operation of the new Empire Settlement Passage Agreement has had a very important effect both upon the quality of emigrants and upon the volume of immigration. The new scheme, while requiring that the proportion payable by the family should be paid when possible, made provision for the loan of that proportion when such loan was considered desirable or necessary. In the great majority of cases the migrant's proportion has been paid by the migrant, and this has been possible because of the fact that under the agreement children under seventeen years of age travel free. The application of the reduced passage rate to farm labourers proper and to domestic household workers has not been, so far, so distinctly successful as with families either under the 3,000 Families Scheme or under the Placement Scheme.

In regard to "after care agreements," the chief share of the work done under this agency for ensuring the welfare of immigrants was done by the province of Ontario, the two Canadian railway companies, and the Scottish Immigrant Aid Society. Other organizations having after-care agreements are the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Salvation Army, the British Settlement Society of Canada, the Council for Social Service of the Church of England, and the Eastern Townships Immigration Society.

Juvenile Immigration.—In 1923 the Dominion Government undertook to grant assisted passages to children brought out by the various agencies for juvenile migration from the British Islands to Canada. Previously, these agencies have done their work voluntarily, a total of 83,000 boys and girls having been brought to Canada during the years of their activities. During 1923 a passage grant was made to apply to children from 14 to 17 years of age. Operations under the plan began in 1923-24, and in 1925-26 1,962 children were "migrated." Of this total 464 were brought out by the Salvation Army, 446 by the British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association, and the remainder by the other agencies.

The Women's Branch of the Department was formed in 1919 to care for women and

children coming to Canada. Previous to sailing they are interviewed and given accurate information regarding conditions in Canada; they receive watchful care at the ports on arrival and on the train; they are helped and advised at final destination and general supervision is given until they become established in Canada. The headquarters of the branch is in Ottawa, where there is a supervisor and staff. Canadian women officers are employed also at the principal agencies in Great Britain. Women officers and conductresses for the trains are at the ports of arrival in Canada; also women officers are stationed at Montreal and Toronto. The steamship conductresses form the link between Great Britain and Canada and give the necessary care on board ship. At ports of arrival the Red Cross Society, Travellers' Aid, and the representatives of the religious denomina-

tions such as the Y.M.C.A., and the Catholic Women's League, the Church of England, United Church, Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire, Jewish Aid, etc., are actively engaged in helping the newcomers. The next important link in the aftercare is the Canadian Women's Hostels in each province, to which houseworkers seeking employment are destined. The majority of the girls are then placed in situations by the Employment Service. Representatives of the various churches are in close touch with the Hostel Superintendents, and follow up and visit the girls of their own denomination. Next to be mentioned are the Social Service organizations in this country who assist the newcomer who is in difficulty. The Social Service Department of some of the larger hospitals are in close touch with the Women's Branch.

IMMIGRANTS DURING FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1924, 1925 AND 1926, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

	Via Ocean Ports for fiscal year ended			From United States for fiscal year ended			Totals for fiscal year ended		
	March 31, 1924	March 31, 1925	March 31, 1926	March 31, 1924	March 31, 1925	March 31, 1926	March 31, 1924	March 31, 1925	March 31, 1926
SEX—									
Males.....	76,288	46,623	37,038	11,340	8,855	9,925	87,628	55,478	46,963
Females.....	33,483	30,430	22,233	5,280	3,864	4,378	38,763	34,294	26,611
Children.....	18,268	18,491	18,015	3,901	3,099	4,475	22,169	21,590	22,490
Totals.....	128,039	95,544	77,286	20,521	15,818	13,778	148,560	111,362	96,064
TRADE OR OCCUPATION—									
Farmers and farm labourers—									
Males.....	39,748	27,733	28,032	5,281	4,198	5,007	45,029	31,931	33,039
Females.....	4,183	4,643	3,740	1,405	1,131	1,150	5,588	5,774	4,890
Children.....	3,982	5,583	8,791	1,709	1,383	1,796	5,691	6,966	10,587
General labourers—									
Males.....	13,508	6,973	2,538	1,768	1,039	1,368	15,276	9,012	3,906
Females.....	1,344	1,026	690	287	143	145	1,631	1,169	835
Children.....	1,184	1,082	817	246	125	162	1,430	1,207	979
Mechanics—									
Males.....	15,110	6,535	2,745	1,554	1,361	1,398	16,664	7,896	4,143
Females.....	3,103	1,924	1,084	356	246	289	3,459	2,170	1,373
Children.....	1,894	1,272	843	302	167	217	2,196	1,439	1,060
Traders, etc.—									
Males.....	3,745	2,626	1,662	1,302	1,015	901	5,047	3,641	2,563
Females.....	1,935	2,081	935	573	406	355	2,508	2,487	1,290
Children.....	476	527	565	296	220	218	772	747	783
Miners—									
Males.....	2,578	1,058	477	214	172	147	2,792	1,230	624
Females.....	247	133	.....	37	19	2	284	152	14
Children.....	259	197	12	37	11	506	296	208	9,686
Domestic servants—									
Female.....	13,284	12,070	9,180	581	363	1,104	13,865	12,439	2,688
Unclassified—									
Males.....	1,599	698	1,584	1,221	1,070	1,933	2,820	1,768	8,537
Females.....	9,387	8,563	6,604	2,041	1,556	2,080	11,428	10,109	851
Children.....	10,473	9,830	6,987	1,311	1,193	88	11,784	11,023	766
DESTINATION—									
Nova Scotia.....	5,614	2,011	763	333	74	267	5,947	2,085	53
New Brunswick.....	1,425	809	499	456	214	20	1,881	1,023	11,367
Prince Edward Island.....	52	84	33	60	11	2,499	112	45	29,293
Quebec.....	16,957	14,183	8,868	3,022	2,096	5,202	19,790	16,279	19,079
Ontario.....	58,962	41,059	24,091	6,318	4,853	1,253	65,280	45,912	13,816
Manitoba.....	20,136	10,857	17,826	1,315	915	2,972	21,451	11,772	12,540
Saskatchewan.....	10,053	11,814	10,844	3,147	2,227	4,318	13,200	14,041	8,165
Alberta.....	6,640	7,505	8,222	3,790	3,447	2,017	10,430	10,952	47
British Columbia.....	8,190	7,269	6,058	2,043	1,953	33	10,233	9,222	.....
Yukon Territory.....	10	8	14	37	28	.....	47	31	.....

Returning Canadians.—An important movement not included in the immigration figures is the movement of returning Canadians. In April, 1924, it was decided to record those Canadian citizens returning to Canada after an absence in the United States, who had left Canada with the intention of making their permanent home out of Canada and returned to the Dominion declaring their intention of again taking up permanent residence here. Persons who left Canada on visits or for other temporary purpose are not included in this summary. Returning Canadian citizens are divided into three classes: (a) those born in Canada; (b) British born who had acquired Canadian domicile; and (c) persons who secured naturalization in Canada.

The movement in the years 1924-5 and 1925-6 is shown as follows:—

	Year ending March 31	
	1925	1926
Canadian born citizens.....	36,473	40,246
British subjects who had acquired Canadian domicile.....	4,487	4,102
Naturalized Canadian citizens.....	2,815	2,873
Totals	43,775	47,221

Chinese Immigration.—The head tax of \$50 imposed upon Chinese in 1885, and increased to \$100 in 1901 and to \$500 in 1904, was abolished under the Chinese Immigration Act of 1923, which confines the entry of Chinese to a few classes, namely, members of diplomatic corps, etc., children born in Canada of Chinese parents; merchants as defined by regulations, and students. In consequence of this legislation no general Chinese immigration took place in 1924-5 or in 1925-6.

Immigration to Canada during the Nine Months ended December 31, 1926

The accompanying tables from the Department of Immigration and Colonization show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1926-7. Of a total of 114,035 immigrants 42,793 were British, 17,154 from the United States and 54,088 from other countries. In the same period and not included in the general immigration figures, 48,601 Canadians returned from the United States so that if this number is added to that of general immigration the combined total is 162,636.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1926, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1926.

	Ocean Ports.		From U.S.A.	Totals
	British	Others		
April.....	7,897	7,589	2,007	17,493
May.....	7,986	8,571	2,063	18,620
June.....	6,940	4,074	2,177	12,191
July.....	5,293	8,737	2,197	17,226
August.....	3,125	7,269	2,552	13,946
September.....	4,152	6,267	1,990	12,409
October.....	3,654	4,560	1,799	10,013
November.....	2,471	3,939	1,311	7,721
December.....	1,275	3,082	1,058	5,415
Totals.....	42,793	54,088	17,154	114,035

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males.....	51,991	8,827	60,818
Adult females.....	25,114	4,237	29,351
Children under eighteen.....	19,776	4,090	23,866
	96,881	17,154	114,035
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males.....	40,332	4,322	44,654
Females.....	4,567	971	5,538
Children.....	10,555	1,332	11,887
Labouring class—			
Males.....	4,070	1,049	5,119
Females.....	686	174	860
Children.....	1,224	171	1,395
Mechanics—			
Males.....	3,722	1,480	5,202
Females.....	1,259	344	1,603
Children.....	961	257	1,218
Trading Class—			
Males.....	1,682	765	2,447
Females.....	916	294	1,210
Children.....	545	157	702
Mining Class—			
Males.....	870	131	1,001
Females.....	96	9	105
Children.....	110	7	117
Female domestic servants	11,089	447	11,536
Other Classes—			
Males.....	1,315	1,080	2,395
Females.....	6,501	1,998	8,499
Children.....	6,381	2,166	8,547
Destination—			
Nova Scotia.....	1,439	99	1,538
New Brunswick.....	741	212	953
Prince Edward Island.....	121	27	148
Quebec.....	11,418	2,337	13,755
Ontario.....	29,310	4,675	33,985
Manitoba.....	23,614	1,051	24,675
Saskatchewan.....	13,782	3,004	16,786
Alberta.....	10,044	3,802	13,846
British Columbia.....	6,403	1,900	8,303
Yukon Territory.....	3	28	31
Northwest Territories.....	3	.....	3
Not given.....	3	9	12

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY
ORIGINS, DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1926.

Albanian.....	7
Arabian.....	3
Armenian.....	51
Austrian.....	197
Belgian.....	1,584
Bohemian.....	20
British—	
English.....	21,031
Irish.....	8,082
Scotch.....	12,572
Welsh.....	1,108
Bulgarian.....	81
Chinese.....	2
Croatian.....	819
Czech.....	557
Dutch.....	1,294
East Indian.....	54
Estonian.....	74
Finnish.....	4,353
French.....	458
German.....	9,709
Greek.....	220
Herzegovinian.....	3
Italian.....	2,207
Japanese.....	322
Jewish.....	3,123
Jugo-Slav.....	1,694
Korean.....	1
Lettish.....	51
Lithuanian.....	693
Magyar.....	3,660
Maltese.....	25
Mexican.....	1
Montenegrin.....	1
Moravian.....	18
Negro.....	47
Persian.....	4
Polish.....	4,306
Portuguese.....	14
Roumanian.....	267
Russian.....	873
Ruthenian.....	7,405

Scandinavian—	
Danish.....	1,121
Icelandic.....	26
Norwegian.....	2,189
Swedish.....	2,022
Serbian.....	682
Slovak.....	3,230
Spanish.....	26
Spanish American.....	5
Swiss.....	420
Syrian.....	185
Turkish.....	4
Via ocean ports.....	96,881
From the United States.....	17,154
Totals.....	114,035

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM
THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE NINE
MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1926.

	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Natu- ralized Canadians with domicile	Totals
April.....	6,208	441	269	6,918
May.....	7,134	546	268	7,999
June.....	5,280	571	233	6,084
July.....	5,462	768	257	6,387
August.....	5,207	713	361	6,281
September.....	3,422	626	173	4,221
October.....	3,503	370	163	4,036
November.....	2,887	287	112	3,286
December.....	2,855	275	159	2,389
Totals.....	42,008	4,597	1,996	48,601

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Picketing Constituting a Boycott is Unlawful

THE text is given below of the judgment rendered in the British Columbia Court of Appeal on January 4 by Chief Justice Macdonald, together with the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald, in the case *Schuberg versus Local 118, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees et al.* A note on this case was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1927, page 3, and the judgment of Mr. Justice Gregory, in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, from which the appeal was made, was outlined in the issue for June, 1926, page 624. The facts of the case were as follows:—

The appeal was taken by the defendant union and certain officials in a representative capacity from the decision of Gregory J. of May 10, 1926, in an action for damages and an injunction. The plaintiff carried on business as the Empress Theatre, Vancouver, and employed a crew of seven stage hands; but on December 28, 1925, the plaintiff gave notice to the foreman of his stage crew to the effect

that on and after January 11, 1926, only five of said crew would be employed. On the 18th of January, 1926, and continuing thereafter up and until the 24th day of February, 1926, the defendant trade union published and distributed hand bills, having printed thereon:—

“It is illegal to boycott, but this is to inform the theatre going public of Greater Vancouver that the Empress Theatre is unfair to organized labour. Conditions enjoyed by the Stage Employees for the last eighteen years are now denied them by the present management”.

The defendant union caused motor cars and sandwich men to parade before the plaintiff's place of business, carrying and displaying signs or banners having printing thereon similar to that on said hand bills. It was claimed by the plaintiff that the defendant trade union did wrongfully and maliciously “watch and beset” his place of business, and that the actions of the defendants were wrongful and malicious, causing injury to his business. The defendants admitted the acts done, but pleaded that there was a trade dispute and that the acts done and complained of were

for the sole purpose of furthering the interest of the defendants in connection with said trade dispute and they also pleaded the Provincial Act relating to Trade Unions, Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924, chapter 258.

On March 4, 1926, The Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. MacDonald granted an interim injunction against the defendants.

Mr. Justice Gregory held that the acts of the defendants were done with the intention of injuring the plaintiff's business, and as the union had admitted their responsibility the Trade Union Act, R.S.B.C., 1924, chapter 258, afforded them no protection. The plaintiff, he stated, had a perfect right to carry on his business in the way he wished, and the defendants combined in an endeavour to prevent him from so doing using unlawful means.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice McPhillips affirmed the judgment of Mr. Justice Gregory. Mr. Justice Martin and Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald dissented.

Judgment of Chief Justice Macdonald

The facts relied upon to sustain the judgment are in the main not in dispute, and those not admitted were amply proved.

The plaintiff was the owner and manager of a theatre; he desired to cut down his staff by discharging two out of seven; these men were members of the defendant Union; the plaintiff was waited upon by a committee of the Union, and was denied the right to dismiss the men. In other words, they told him that if he persisted in his action of dispensing with the services of the two men, the Union would withdraw all seven. This they did, and when the plaintiff had replaced the men withdrawn by five others who were not members of the Union, the defendants admittedly in collusion together pursued a course of conduct towards the plaintiff which resulted in great loss of business to him. The seven men who had formerly been his employees in combination with the other defendants, beset the theatre from the 18th of January until the 24th of February, when an injunction prevented them from continuing. Men were stationed outside the theatre who distributed hand-bills to patrons asserting that the plaintiff was unfair to organized labour; they also caused automobiles to parade before the theatre carrying banners upon which similar words were inscribed. The result of this course of conduct was that the plaintiff's receipts fell off very considerably. This conduct was admitted by the defendants' counsel, who indeed boldly proclaimed and justified it on the ground that the object was to compel the plaintiff to reinstate the members of the Union who had been withdrawn. They do not admit the unlawfulness of the proceeding, they say it was peaceful persuasion; that there was no malice in it, and that the intention was to effect a legitimate object. They further argued that they had the right to injure the plaintiff if by doing so they could bring about their purpose, in what was termed, a peaceful manner.

Even assuming that they conducted themselves in a peaceful manner, the question is, had they the right to bring about what was virtually a boycott of the plaintiff. The defendants object in distributing the hand-bills and in parading with banners, was unquestionably to prevent persons from patronising the theatre. No matter how peaceably this may have been done, and even admitting the absence of actual malice, yet I think it was an actionable wrong done by these defendants, in combination, with the object of compelling the plaintiff by inflicting loss upon him to do something from which he had a legal right to abstain from doing. The case falls clearly within the principle of *Quinn v. Leatham* (1901) A.C. 495. It is distinguishable from such cases as *Wardlock v. Operative Printers* (1906), 22 T.L.R. 327, in which Vaughan-Williams, L.J., said:—

"I am of opinion that there is no evidence that the comfort of the plaintiffs or the ordinary enjoyment of the Bototh Printing Works was seriously interfered with by the watching and besetting."

The Act of this Province, chap. 258, R.S.B.C. does not assist the defendants. It would protect them only against civil liability for the act of communicating information to workmen, concerning the hiring with the employer and against liability for "persuading or endeavouring to persuade by fair and reasonable argument without unlawful threats, intimidation or other unlawful acts," and against liability for warning workmen against seeking employment from the recreant employer. It does not protect them from liability for conspiring to injure the employer in his business and from intentionally injuring him.

I would dismiss the appeal.

Dissenting Judgment of Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald

In my opinion this appeal is determined by deciding whether or not the actions complained of on the part of the Appellants are within sections 2 and 3 of chapter 258, R.S.B.C. 1924, an Act relating to Trade Unions. If, on the facts disclosed, the Appellants enjoy immunity under the Act, that ends the matter. Little assistance is obtained from decisions on informations laid arising out of similar or somewhat similar conduct on the part of strikers under section 501 of the Criminal Code. The Provincial Trade Unions Act is *intra vires* and the Federal Act (sec. 501) does not purport to declare that actions relating to the exercise of civil rights which are legalized by sections 2 and 3 of the Provincial Act are criminal.

The parts of sections 2 and 3 which are applicable, omitting words not material, are as follows:—

2. "No...trade union...shall be enjoined...nor shall it or its funds...be made liable in damages for communicating to any workmen...labourer, employee, or person, facts respecting employment or hiring by or with any employer, producer, or consumer, or distributor of the products of labour or the purchase of such products or for persuading, or endeavouring to persuade by fair or reasonable argument, without unlawful threats, intimidation or other unlawful acts, such workmen....

labourer, employee or person, to refuse to become the employee or customer of any such employer, producer, consumer or distributor of the products of labour."

3. "No such trade union... shall be enjoined or liable in damages, nor shall its funds be liable in damages for publishing information with regard to a strike... or other labour grievance or trouble, or for warning workmen... or other persons from purchasing, buying or consuming products produced or distributed by the employer of labour."

In the English Act, 5 & 6 Ed. vii. 1906, chapter 47, the words "Trade Dispute" are used. Here we have in section 3 words of similar import, viz., "labour grievance."

In the case at bar the facts were as follows: The Respondent is a theatrical manager carrying on business at the "Empress Theatre," Vancouver. Up to January 10, 1926, he employed a crew of seven stage hands to assist in scene shifting and the various duties connected with back-stage work. Two weeks previously notice was given to the foreman of the stage crew, advising that only five of the seven would be employed after January 11, 1926. The Respondent was not obliged by contract to continue to employ seven men in this work. The unsigned contract produced, said to have been affirmed by a letter of acceptance would not, in any event, obligate the Respondent to continuously engage seven stage hands regardless of his own requirements. If, however, the Appellants in caring for the welfare of its members choose to take the position that seven men should be engaged to do certain work instead of five, they may do so and may take means to force compliance with their views provided they do not overstep the limits set by sections 2 and 3 of the Act referred to.

According to the evidence a few of the striking stage employees appeared on the street in motor cars carrying banners advising the public that the "Empress Theatre" was unfair to organized labour. They distributed hand-bills in hotels and other places and threw them into motor cars around the theatre. These hand-bills read as follows:—

"It is illegal to boycott but this is to inform the theatre-going public of greater Vancouver that the Empress Theatre is unfair to organized labour. Conditions enjoyed by the stage employees for eighteen years are now denied them by the present management."

Some of the words were in large type and the whole so arranged as to attract the greatest attention. Further, two or three of them stood on the curb while the doors of the theatre were open to the public distributing the hand-bills. These men were members of Local Union 118. I do not find from the evidence that any noisy demonstrations occurred or that any conduct was resorted to amounting to a nuisance—in fact, the distribution of the handbills around the theatre and fairly generally throughout the city and the display of banners on motor cars would appear to be the full extent of their activity.

The question arises—were the foregoing acts permitted by sections 2 and 3 of the Act referred to? If it amounted to no more than "communicating to any person" (I think the

word "person" embraces and was intended to embrace, members of the public) facts respecting employment or if it was simply an effort to persuade the public "by fair or reasonable argument," not to patronize the theatre, section 2 would afford immunity. As the learned trial judge points out, however, the hand-bills set out not "facts" but opinions. At best it contains mixed facts and opinion with the facts not fairly stated. A true statement of fact would be that the employer insisted on engaging five men instead of seven to do a certain amount of work. The assertion was made that the Respondent was "unfair to organized labour". The Appellants may have honestly thought so; others might well believe that in the absence of agreement the employer should be at liberty to employ simply the number of men he thought necessary to do the work and no more. I do not agree that the statements contained in the handbills should be regarded as the communication to the public of facts respecting employment. Not a single fact in respect to the labour grievance in question was set out; no one could form from these hand bills a true view of the facts giving rise to the dispute.

The next point is—can the statements be regarded as "fair or reasonable argument"? That is for the Court to decide on the facts in each case. This phrase is broader than the "communication of facts." Opinions might be stated if they could be regarded as fair or reasonable argument. The situation would be identical if instead of distributing hand bills these members of Appellant's Union engaged in conversation with possible patrons of the theatre using the words printed on the hand bills. I cannot think that it is fair or reasonable argument for one party to the dispute to say that the other is unfair to organized labour. The purpose of the Act is to enable labour unions to enlist the sympathy of the public and bring moral pressure to bear on the employer by disseminating facts or by reasonable argument. How can the public appraise the merits of a dispute by having placed before them the opinion of one of the parties thereto as to the conduct of the other without any of the true facts being disclosed to enable those addressed to reach a just conclusion. These hand bills might convey all sorts of suggestions not warranted by the true facts. It might be thought that employees were overworked, under paid, or compelled to work under insanitary conditions or for longer hours than usual. The public could not possibly learn from the hand bills that the real cause of the dispute was the effort on the part of the Appellants to compel the Respondent to employ more men than the work required. How can it be said, having regard to the purpose of the Act, viz., to enlist public sympathy and gain support by "communicating facts" or by engaging in "fair or reasonable argument" that the hand bills answer either requirement? This is not to say that hand bills cannot be distributed. It only means that their contents must be within the provisions of the Act.

Section 3, however, is more favourable to the Appellants. First, I think it should be held, as pointed out by Russell, J., in *Brimalow v. Carson* (1924) W.N.7, at p. 8,

"that the business of presenting histrionic performances to the public for profit might fairly be described as a trade or industry

in which many persons, including actors, were employed."

I think that theatre goers are the purchasers of products produced or distributed by an employer of labour and are within the meaning of the words used in the latter part of the section. That being so, it is permissible to "warn.... persons from purchasing, buying or consuming products produced or distributed by the employer of labour party to such strike, lock-out, labour grievance or trouble during its continuance." Warn in respect to what? No details are stipulated as to the nature of, or the supporting facts, if any, to be given as the basis of such warning. It is simply a warning in respect to a labour grievance or trouble during its continuance. The Legislature has, in effect, provided that labour unions may warn customers of an employer with whom they have differences of the fact, that a labour grievance exists. It is anomalous that the same state of facts which fall short of granting immunity under section 2 should be effective for that purpose under section 3, but the Appellants have the benefit of both sections. If section 3 standing by itself is unambiguous it is not necessary to resort to section 2 to aid in its interpretation. It is not necessary that the "warning" should be based on "fair or reasonable argument" or confined to "communicating facts" as in section 2. If such was intended these words should have been incorporated in section 3. If the hand bills and banners answer the general description of a warning to intending patrons immunity is secured. One might suggest that the warning should not mislead the public as to the true facts—that it should not contain the expression of a biased opinion or make unwarranted assertions. But these considerations concern the law making body not the Courts. I must hold that however crude the means employed, the hand bills and banners did convey a warning of the existence of a strike or of a labour grievance and that it affords an answer to the Respondent's claim. It cannot be said that any one reading these hand bills would not receive a warning that a trade dispute was going on. He may not, indeed will not, get the true facts in regard to it but he does get a warning.

I have considered the authorities to which we were referred but do not feel that it is necessary to add anything further, except to say that I do not find that the acts complained of were accompanied by unlawful threats or intimidation, nor do I think (without discussing whether or not the element of malice is an ingredient) that acts performed pursuant to legislative permission should be regarded as done maliciously.

I would allow the appeal.

The Act relating to Trade Unions, referred to in the foregoing judgment, is as follows:—

1. No trade union or any combination of workmen or employees in British Columbia nor the trustees of any such union or combination in their representative capacity, shall be liable in damages for any wrongful act of commission or omission in connection with any strike, lock-out, or trade or labour dispute, unless the members of such union, or combination, or its council, committee, or other governing body, acting

within the authority or jurisdiction given such council, committee, or other governing body, by the rules, regulations, or directions of such union or combination, or the resolutions or directions of its members resident in the locality or a majority thereof, shall have authorized or shall have been a concurring party in such wrongful act.

2. No such trade union or association shall be enjoined, nor shall any officer, member, agent, or servant of such union or association or any person be enjoined, nor shall it or its funds or any such officer, member, agent, servant, or other person be made liable in damages for communicating to any workman, artisan, labourer, employee, or person facts respecting employment or hiring by or with any employer, producer, or consumer or distributor of the products of labour or the purchase of such products, or for persuading or endeavouring to persuade by fair or reasonable argument, without unlawful threats, intimidation, or other unlawful acts, such last-named workman, artisan, labourer, employee, or person, at the expiration of any existing contract, not to renew the same or to refuse to become the employee or customer of any such employer, producer, consumer, or distributor of the products of labour.

3. No such trade union or association, or its officer, member, agent, or servant, or other person, shall be enjoined or liable in damages, nor shall its funds be liable in damages for publishing information with regard to a strike or lock-out, or proposed or expected strike or lock-out, or other labour grievance or trouble, or for warning workmen, artisans, labourers, or employees or other persons against seeking or urging workmen, artisans, labourers, employees or other persons not to seek employment in the locality affected by such strike, lock-out, labour grievance or trouble, or from purchasing, buying, or consuming products produced or distributed by the employer of labour party to such strike, lock-out, labour grievance or trouble, during its continuance.

Definition of "Dependent Child" in Ontario

In an action under the Fatal Accidents Act of Ontario, heard in appeal by the Ontario Supreme Court in December, 1926, the question arose of the right of an illegitimate child to recover damages for the death of his father through an accident due to the negligence of the defendant. The evidence showed that the boy had been adopted and maintained by the deceased. The judgment said: "The law seems quite clear that under Lord Campbell's Act* as originally framed and in force in England, the child would have no right of action. The language of the Ontario statute, however, differs materially from the English statute as originally passed.

"By section 2 (a) of the Fatal Accidents Act, it is provided that: 'Child' shall include

*A note on "Lord Campbell's Act" was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1926, page 1179.

son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, stepson, stepdaughter, adopted child, and a person to whom the deceased stood *in loco parentis*. Also subsection (b) that the word 'Parent' shall include father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, stepmother, a person who adopted a child, and a person who stood *in loco parentis* to the deceased. The very wide meanings given by this section to the word 'child' and to the word 'parent' were not embodied in the English statute. It was there held that an illegitimate child of the deceased did not come within the benefit of the statute."

"In considering the construction to be placed upon the language of the Ontario statute, it is proper to note that the Legislature could not have intended the relationship of one *in loco parentis* to be equivalent to that existing in a case of adoption, whether or not the adoption were one complying with the requirements of the statute in that behalf, because the definition of the word "child" expressly mentions both an adopted child and also one to whom the deceased stood *in loco parentis*. It seems to me proper, therefore, to give the latter expression a wider or at least a different meaning.

"It is to be noted also that even under the English Act the right to recover damages does not depend upon the existence of a legal right on the part of the plaintiff to support or maintenance by the deceased while he was living, but is based upon a reasonable expectation of pecuniary benefit. If, therefore, the claimant come within one of the classes of persons to whom the right of action is given by the statute, a reasonable expectation of pecuniary benefit supports a claim for damages. In the present case I am of opinion that the deceased had placed himself *in loco parentis* within the meaning of the Ontario statute with respect to the child and that therefore the latter is entitled to recover damages."

—(Ontario—Howie versus Lawrence).

Employee's Bond may be Vitiating by Misrepresentation

The treasurer of a rural municipality in Manitoba was found by audit to have embezzled a large sum of money from the municipality, and was discharged from his office, and later on was convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. The Rural Municipality Act of Saskatchewan provides that the treasurer shall give security to the municipal council for his integrity and the faithful ob-

servance of his duties, such security to be in the form of a bond or policy of guarantee of a corporation empowered by law to grant such securities. In accordance with this provision the treasurer had secured a corporation bond purporting to indemnify the municipality in the sum of \$3,000 against any loss which it might suffer by reason of any dishonest act committed by him. The municipality therefore sought to recover from the corporation the whole sum of \$3,000, its losses through the treasurer's dishonesty having exceeded that amount. The corporation denied liability on the ground that material facts relating to the ex-treasurer's previous record had not been disclosed to them when they furnished the bond. The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal confirmed the judgment of the trial court, which found that a contract of suretyship is vitiated for non-disclosure of material facts, when such non-disclosure constitutes a misrepresentation. The defendants, it was held, were entitled to conclude that the municipal authorities would not employ or continue in their employment a treasurer, who, they knew, had appropriated to his own use the funds of another municipality. Non-disclosure by the municipality of the treasurer's past record therefore constituted a representation to the corporation that, so far as the municipal authorities were aware, the treasurer was an honest official. Such representation being false the contract was held to be vitiated by that misrepresentation.

—(Saskatchewan—Rural Municipality of Mayfield versus London and Lancashire Guarantee and Fidelity Company of Canada.

Injured Workman refusing to undergo Operation does not forfeit Compensation

A workman employed by a firm of building contractors in the Province of Quebec sustained a rupture while engaged in his duties, and applied for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The employing firm opposed the claim on the grounds that the plaintiff's hernia was due to his general state of health, and that he had not consented to undergo an operation by means of a local anesthetic. The Superior Court at Montreal found that the workman was not obliged to undergo an operation which he believed might endanger his life, and awarded him compensation amounting to \$620.

—(Quebec—Vaccaro versus Reid Brothers.)

**Charges Against U.M.W. of America
Officers are Dropped**

Four cases in which local officials of the United Mine Workers of America were involved in charges of intimidation were dropped when they came up for hearing in the Nova Scotia Supreme Court in February. The Crown prosecutor announced that this course was followed on instructions from the attorney general of the province. The cases arose out of an alleged occurrence at Sydney Mines, on or about July 24, 1926, at a time when the United Mine Workers were engaged in reorganizing the miners of the province to 100 per cent strength. According to evidence at the preliminary hearing, members of the One Big Union were going to their work at Princess Pit, when they were stopped by a crowd of United Mine Workers. They alleged they were taken hold of, marched up and down, urged to join the United Mine Workers, and told if they did not they would be ducked in the reservoir, or thrown down the shaft. The magistrate committed the accused for trial, and true bills were found by the grand jury at the October term. It was announced at the time by the Crown that the cases had been set over to the February term.

**Occupational Diseases Non-compensable in
Texas**

The Court of Civil Appeals of Texas recently confirmed the decision of the Industrial Accident Board in refusing compensa-

tion to a workman who had contracted nephritis in the course of his employment by an oil corporation, resulting in total and permanent incapacity. The Board refused the application on the ground that their authority extended only to accidental injuries, while the claimant's condition was the result of a gradual affection. Moreover, in an alternative action against the company for damages for negligence, the appeal court found that the appellant's employer being a subscriber under the compensation law, the employee had waived his right of action at common law against his employer. It was held further that the common law did not allow recovery for occupational or industrial diseases. Commenting on this decision the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, says: "It is obvious that so to construe the compensation law is to give it an effect that differs from a widely, if not generally, accepted position that for injuries to which the compensation law does not apply, the action for damages remains unaffected. To say that an employee waives all rights of action at common law while accepting a compensation statute which covers only a part of the field of industrial injury is to confer a doubtful benefit; and it would seem difficult to justify such a position either in logic or as an exemplification of the 'liberal construction' that is so often referred to in interpretations of compensation statutes."

